The Columbian.

VOL 40. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1905. NO. 32

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS.

AT THE

Farmers National Bank.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $140,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C. M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

ORGANIZED, DEVELOPED AND CONDUCTED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF CONSERVATIVE BANKING ALONG PROGRESSIVE LINES

The Bloomsburg National Bank

Has preserved its integrity, and has gained a little each day in strength, in scope and in the confidence of the public. Governed by this policy, this *BANK* expects to continue to grow both in its capacity and its opportunity to serve, and to that end invites the patronage to which it believes it has proved itself entitled.

A. Z. SCHOCH, President. WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier.

Ben Gidding

All Outing Two Piece Suits at 1-2 PRICE FOR ONE WEEK.

BEN GIDDING

Corner Main and Center Sts.

Come in and see us, we'll treat you right.

BLOOMSBURG 23 YEARS AGO.

As John of Lancaster Saw It in the Philadelphia Press.

Many Changes Since Then.

The following article which appeared in the Philadelphia *Press* of September 29, 1882, was written by John F. Meginniss who was for many years editor of the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin*. He was a historian and a polific writer, signing himself "John of Lancaster." Many changes have taken place in Bloomsburg since that time, and nearly all of the men spoken of have passed away. To the older residents the article will recall many scenes of the past, and will show the younger ones how Bloomsburg has progressed. We reprint it in full.

BLOOMSBURG, Sept. 25.—This pretty little town, the county-seat of Columbia, is built upon a bluff of Fishing Creek, and about a mile from the North branch of the Susquehanna River. There are many beautiful valleys on this river, chief among them being Wyoming, whose bloody history is known to all. Bloomsburg, from its perch on the hills, overlooks a grand sweep of country. The river is bounded on the south side by a tall mountain, whilst in the rear of the town the foot-hills rise tier upon tier till they fall back into the wilds of Sullivan county. A more beautiful location for a town is hard to find. As the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, running from Northumberland to Scranton, sweeps by the town a splendid view is afforded from the car window. As the ground slopes toward the river the sewerage is perfect. The streets are unusually wide; the buildings are generally brick, and, whilst there are no costly structures, yet there are many cosy private houses, which show that the owners sought comfort more than style. On the high ground in the rear of the older part of the town are many attractive dwellings, overlooking the magnificent valley which stretches away to the river affording a landscape of peculiar beauty. Still higher up on a knoll stand the attractive buildings of the Normal School, which, from their conspicuous position are plainly seen from the car window, and are always admired by travelers.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

The town of Bloomsburg was laid out and named as early as 1802 by a german settler named Ludwig Eyer. In 1846 it became the county seat of Columbia, after a long and bitter fight with Danville, which had previously been the capital. In order to decide the question the Legislature passed an act authorizing a vote on the question of a relocation of the county-seat, and it was decided by a popular vote to remove it to Bloomsburg, the latter place furnishing the land and erecting the buildings, the money for that purpose having been raised by public subscription. This was in 1845, and it was thought that peace and quietness would now reign after the county-seat question was settled. But such was not the case. In 1849 another bitter fight arose about the formation of a new county, out of parts of Columbia, to be called Montour, with Danville as the county-seat. The latter place still smaated over the victory of Columbia in taking the county-seat away from her, and her people sought to have a county of their own. On the 3rd of May, 1850, the new

[Continued on 4th page 3rd Col.]

MUST ANSWER MURDER CHARGE.

Jacob Naugle and Clark Belles Held for Shooting Vincent Vide.

VICTIM DIED ON TUESDAY.

Friends of Vincent Vide, the Italian who w s shot in West Berwick on Friday August first, have caused the arrest of Jacob Naugle and Clark Belles, the special police officers of West Berwick who fired the fatal shots.

The warrants were sworn before Justice of the Peace Clem R. Weiss and placed in the hands of Constable Miles Betz on Monday. He immediately took the car for Berwick. He found Naugle and served the warrant on him. Belles was at New Columbus attending his father's funeral. Naugle was brought to Bloomsburg Monday evening and arraigned before Justice of the Peace Weiss, but was committed for a further hearing Tuesday afternoon.

When the time arrived for the hearing on Tuesday the Squire's office was so crowded that it was decided to go to the Court room. The throng immediately hurried to the Court House, only to be disappointed as the prisoners waived a hearing and were taken to jail. An effort will be made to day at two o'clock to have them released under habeas corpus proceedings.

Hon. Grant Herring is assisting District Attorney Duy in the prosecution, while Fred Ikeler and William Elmes represent the defendants.

The shooting which was reported in our last issue took place on July 30, was the outcome of an alleged violation of an ordinance prohibiting the discharge of firearms within the borough limits. In the party of infractors, who it is said were shooting mark, was Vide. The two special officers appeared on the scene, and endeavored to suppress the sport. when the trouble ensued.

The hearing today will doubtless attract a large crowd. Many witnesses have been subpoened and the fact of who fired the first shot in the affray, the policeman or Italians will in all likelihood be brought out.

Vincent Vide, the Italian, died from the effects of the wound at the Scranton hospital Friday at 6 p. m. o'clock.

The wound which caused his death was the one inflicted on the left side between the neck and shoulder. He has been completely paralyzed since the affair occurred, his spine was injured and he grew continually weaker until the end came Friday evening.

Vide is a man of family having a wife and one daughter living in Italy. He is 29 years of age and has been in this country but a very short time. He was buried at Scranton on Sunday.

Drive to Billmeyer's Park Was Delightful.

The following gentlemen enjoyed a drive to Billmeyer's Park, Washingtonville on Sunday: William Gray, Silas Creveling, Spates Welliver, A D. Shuman, Harry Barkel, C. Miller, J. P. Fritz, Chas. Sands, Wed. Wright, Charles Kitzmiller, Cleat. Jones, William Almond, Frank Gensemer, Gus. Tanner and Jacob Rhodes of town and Dr. Cotarell of New York. Returning in the evening the party took supper at the City Hotel, Danville.

Wellington Manning will represent the Winona Fire Company at the State Firemen's Convention to be held at Scranton in October.

Fifth Street Sewer Now a Certainty

By a Vote of Four to Two, Council Decides to Construct the Drain

Discussions Were Spirited

After many lenghty meetings, lively discussions and seemingly unnecessary parrying, the Bloomsburg Town Council met Monday evening and decided to construct the Fifth Street sewer in accordance with the plans originally submitted by Town Engineer James C. Brown. A twenty-four inch pipe will be laid from the river to the canal. At the canal it will be connected with the twenty-four inch pipe which is now doing service, and a smaller sized pipe will be laid out Fifth street.

The sewer proposition was taken up the first thing, and the discussion opened when President Yetter made known the following communication from the Bloomsburg Land Improvement Company:

Bloomsburg, Pa., Aug. 5th, 1905.
To President and Members of Council.

Gentlemen—I beg leave to advise you of the action of our Board of Directors at its meeting August 5th, relative to the proposed Fifth street sewer, which is as follows to wit; Our company will agree to convey to the Trustees of the Ratti Hospital, or to such persons as they may designate, the corner lot on Fifth street, opposite said hospital, valued at $825, the lot adjoining thereto, valued at $750, and one lot on Sixth street, valued at $300, for the purpose of assisting in raising a fund for the construction of said proposed Fifth Street sewer, upon the following conditions: That the said sewer shall be constructed of sufficient capacity and at sufficient depth to sewer our company's lots on Fifth, Sixth and Six and one-half streets; that the said sewer be built on Fifth street as far east as Park street, and also that satisfactory assurance be given our company that the sewer shall be built on Sixth street by the Town of Bloomsburg as far east as Park street within two years. This proposition to cease and determine, unless accepted within 30 days from the date thereof.

Respectfully yours,
N. U. Funk, Sec'y,
Bloomsburg Land Improvement Co.

This proposition, of course, superseded the former one, which had to do with the settlement of law suits, etc.

Mr. Yetter, taking the initiative, said the lots were, in all probability worth $1800, but what the town most needed was the money, and that unless the hospital agreed to furnish the requisite cash, he would oppose it.

Councilman Chas. W. Runyon voiced his protestation to the Land Improvement Co's. proposition, and stated that the understanding at the last meeting of Council was that nothing would be done with the sewer unless some one would furnish the $1800. His remarks were decidedly succinct, and he concluded by stating earnestly, "We don't want their lots, we want the money."

Mr. A. Z. Schoch, representing the trustees of the Joseph Ratti Hospital, took the floor at this point and said that they would take the lots and give $1500 for them. He didn't think that Council should demand more. The sewer, he said, ought to be constructed whether there was a hospital or not, and $1500, in his opinion, was a good price for the lots, all that they were worth.

Town Solicitor Grant Herring expressed himself. What he considered the greatest barrier was the assurance wanted by the Land Improvement Co. that 1500 additional feet of sewer would be laid on Sixth street within two years. This, he said, was entirely out of the question. This Council cannot bind a future Council.

Considerable discussion ensued, until Mr. Schoch suggested that Council go back to the sewer as first proposed. It built according to the original plans, the Hospital Committee, he said, would contribute $500 toward the cost. This struck Council favorably and Mr. Giger offered a resolution that if the parties interested contribute $500 when needed, the Town will construct the sewer in accordance with the plans submitted by the Town Engineer.

Mr. Deily gave the resolution a second, and upon roll call Giger, Deily, Mifflin and Yetter voted aye, and Runyon and Rhoades no.

As the sewer will necessitate the expenditure of more than $1000, in which case the approval of the Court of Quarter Sessions is necessary. President upon motion was authorized to procure said approval.

In the matter of the Millville-Bloomsburg Trolley, touching the use of certain streets for the laying of its tracks, it was decided that no tracks should be laid on Main, East, Fifth or Market streets. Mr. Yetter is of the opinion that arrangements can be made with the Columbia & Montour Co. to land passengers at Market Square, and he appointed a committee to investigate and make a report.

A motion by Rhoades that the Town purchase 500 feet of fire hose precipitated a somewhat unexpected situation, and the ensuing few minutes were full of action and provoked no little merriment among the spectators. The committee recommended the purchase of Eureka hose at 90 cents per foot, or $450 for the amount needed, but Mr. Runyon had a sample of Titan hose guaranteed to stand a pressure of 500 pounds, and to last for five years, and which, he argued, was just as good as the Eureka, that could be bought at 63 cents a foot, or $315 for the 500 feet. The discussion which followed was decidedly animated and highly amusing. Mr. Runyon would not stand for any opposition to his views on the matter, and when Chief Lewis attempted to explain the merits of the Eureka hose he was caustically told to go and sit down and wait 'till Council asked him for advice. This terminated the hose matter, and no action was taken.

Mr. Rhoades complained of the negligence on the part of the Street Commissioner, in the way of reports. By failing to render such reports he is not complying with his contract.

The bills were paid and the meeting adjourned.

TINWARE

Because of Repairs on Building we will close out

AT COST ALL TINWARE.

For Sale by

J. G. Wells.

FURNITURE FURNITURE

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE.

10 per cent. off on all Furniture during the month of August.

FURNITURE FURNITURE

THE LEADER STORE CO., LTD.

4TH AND MARKET STREETS,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FLAG OF LOST CAUSE

History of the Battle Colors of the Confederacy.

DREW THEIR OWN DESIGNS

Beauregard, Johnston and Cabell Planned It After the Battle of Manassas—Women of the South Contributed Their Red and Blue Silk Dresses for the Banner.

The Confederate Veteran, the official organ of the C. S. A. Veterans, recently invited Gen. W. L. Cabell, lieutenant general commanding the Transmississippi Department, to prepare a history of the battle flag of the Confederacy. His report follows:

"When the Confederate army, commanded by Gen. Beauregard, and the Federal army confronted each other at Manassas, it was seen that the Confederate flag and the Stars and Stripes looked at a distance so much alike that it was hard to distinguish one from the other. Gen. Beauregard, thinking that serious mistakes might be made in recognizing our troops, after the battle of the 18th of July at Blackburn Ford, ordered that a small red badge should be worn on the left shoulder by our troops, and, as I was chief quartermaster, ordered me to purchase a large amount of red flannel and distribute it to each regiment. I distributed the red flannel to a number of regiments, who placed badges on the left shoulders of the men. During the battle of Bull Run it was plainly to be seen that great number of Federal soldiers wore a similar red badge. I saw these badges on a number of prisoners we captured that day.

"Gens. Beauregard and Johnston met at Fairfax Court House in the latter part of August or early in September, and determined to have a battle flag for every regiment or detached command that could easily be recognized and easily carried. I was telegraphed to come at once to Fairfax Court House. I found both Gens. Beauregard and Johnston in Gen. Beauregard's office discussing the kind of flag that should be adopted. Gen. Johnston's flag was in the shape of an ellipse, a red flag, with blue St. Andrew's cross and stars on the cross (white) to represent the different Southern States. (No white border of any kind was attached to this cross.) Gen. Beauregard's was a rectangle, red with blue St. Andrew's cross and white stars similar to Gen. Johnston's.

"After we had fully discussed the two styles, taking into consideration the cost of the material and the care of making the same, it was decided that the elliptical flag would be harder to make, that it would take more cloth, and that it could not be seen so plainly at a distance; that the rectangular flag, drawn by and suggested by Gen. Beauregard, should be adopted. Gen. Johnston yielded at once when the reasons given by Gen. Beauregard and myself were so good and substantial. No one knew about this flag but we three until an order was issued adopting the Beauregard flag, as it was called, and directing me, as chief quartermaster, to have the flags made as soon as it could be done.

"I immediately issued an address to the good ladies of the South to give me their red and blue silk dresses, and to send them to Capt. Collin McRae Selph, quartermaster at Richmond, Va. (Capt. Selph is now living in New Orleans), where he was assisted by two elegant young ladies, the Misses Careys from Baltimore, and Mrs. Gen. Henningsen of Savannah. The Misses Careys made battle flags for Gens. Beauregard and Van Dorn, and I think for Gen J. E. Johnston, and they made Gen Beauregard's out of their own silk dresses.

"This flag is now in Memorial Hall, New Orleans, La., with a statement of that fact from Gen. Beauregard. Gen. Van Dorn's flag was made of a heavier material, but very pretty. Capt. Selph had a number of these flags made, and sent them to me at Manassas. They were distributed by order of Gen. Beauregard. One flag I had made, and gave it to the Washington Artillery. They have it yet. My wife, who was in Richmond, made a beautiful flag out of her own dresses (silk), and sent it to a cousin of hers, who commanded an Arkansas regiment. This flag was lost at Elk Horn, but was recaptured by a Missouri division under Gen. Henry Little. It being impossible to get silk enough to make the great number of flags needed, I had a number made out of blue and red cotton cloth. I then issued a circular letter to the quartermasters of every regiment and brigade in the army to make flags and to use any blue and red cloth suitable that they could get. Gens. Beauregard and Johnston, being both good draughtsmen, drew their own designs. The statement going the rounds that this battle flag was first designed by a federal prisoner is false; not one word of truth in it. No living soul except Gens. Beauregard and Johnston and myself knew anything about this flag until the order was issued direct to me to have them made as soon as it could be done."

In the manufacture of cannon the tendency is toward reduced weight of gun and projectile and increased muzzle velocity. This gives added range and penetration.

You never know how little you can do until you try.

Fame is merely an entree; fortune is a feast.

MUCH VEXED.

Misplaced Visiting Card Causes Unlooked for Trouble.

When the strange woman had called on the young couple in the neighborhood she left a card bearing beside her name, the word "Thursday," but the young couple have a way of misplacing valuable trifles of this sort, and they promptly lost the card. They also have things to think of other than the days of the week, and they forgot all about the mystic word on the card.

When they were ready to return the call they found they had a free evening on Wednesday, and so they went then.

The husband rang the bell at the house, and after some time ,during which they had space to observe that the hall was uncommonly dark, the door was opened for them by the lady herself.

"Why, it is Mr. and Mrs. Blank, isn't it?" she said, peering into the vestibule. 'I am somewhat surprised to see you. I rather thought you would come some Thursday evening. Come in, and will you excuse me while I go upstairs and change this negligee gown for something more conventional? If it had been Thursday, you would have found me clothed and in my right mind, but I never expect any one on Wednesday, so when she bade goodby to Mrs. Blank, she said. "Come to see me some Thursday, wont you?"

But Mrs. Blank's patience had come to an end. "No," she said with great distinctness. "I regret very much that I shall not be able to call on one of your reception days. I have engagements for every Thursday there is or ever will be—good night," and then she went down the steps, leaving the almost hysterical Mr. Blank to shift for himself.—Baltimore News.

Dreadful War the Cause.

Mrs. Bossim Wright—My first husband died a hero in the war. If it hadn't been for that battle you wouldn't be here to-day.

Mr. Bossim Wright—War is, indeed, a dreadful thing.

His Huge Head.

"I reckon, my friends," began a somewhat moss-grown, but eminently astute, candidate for the Arkansas Legislature, addressing an outpouring of the toiling masses of Izzard county, "that everything that was worth sayin'—and considerable more,too—about the tariff and silver and the knickertous trust, and all such as that, was said before I broke into the political areny, so I'll just remark that if I'm elected I'll be too busy attendin' to my duties to do more than come back here after a spell and make you all a short speech of thanks; but if I ain't elected I'll have plenty of time to make you two long speeches, and mebby more, and kiss all the babies, and otherwise prepare the way for bein' elected the next time. That's all I've got to say at present, except that I am in your hands from this time forth, and the keg is over yonder in Plunk Sagg's barn, right now. A word to the wise is, or ort to be sufficient.

It is almost redundant to add that this broad-minded patriot was at election time rushed into the office he craved, with all the whoop and eclat of a cattle stampede.—Puck.

All the Signs.

"Gladys," said Mrs. Beenthere, with a pained expression, "I'm shocked."

"Why, what about, mother?" innocently inquired her fair young daughter.

"What about? You know perfectly well what about. When you started out sleighing I told you distinctly not to let that young man kiss you, put his arm around you or even hold your hands. And he has done all these things. Oh. Gladys! Gladys!"

A blush burned Gladys' cheeks, but what could the poor girl do?

"Mother," she bravely said, "tell me how you know these things."

"Certainly," said Mrs. Beenthere, maternal grief giving way to the logician's pride. "First, there is no powder on your upper lip. His mustache did that. Secondly, the back of his collar was marked by a streak of black, showing conclusively that he had the lines around his neck. There's snow all over your jacket except a narrow strip around your waist. Then you wore no gloves, and your hands are perfectly soft and warm—not chapped a bit."—New York Press.

His One Fault.

"Oh! yes, Cholly is a harmless sort of fellow. The only thing about him is that he has brain trouble."

"Nonsense! He hasn't any brain at all."

"I know; that's the trouble."—Philadelphia Press.

THE INDIANS OF ALASKA

Their Condition Compared With Former Years.

THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

Unique Tribal Customs Which Still Survive—Their Curious Religious Ceremonials and Superstitions—Appearance of Eskimo Houses in Greenland and Siberia.

The Eskimos are the most northerly of the inhabitants of America. These remarkable people are notable for their vast linear extent and narrow range, extending as they do along the Arctic coast line from Greenland to Siberia. Throughout this extended line there is to be observed a close similarity in physique, language, customs, beliefs, and industries, which differentiate them strkingly from neighboring peoples. Developed by an environment of especial severity, they illustrate in their dwellings, clothing, implements, and utensils, a peculiar adaptation to local conditions, which has been enforced in their struggle for existence.

The houses of snow and ice that are to be found so generally among the Eskimos of Greenland are rare in Alaska, and are used only as temporary shelters. The ordinary dwelling house, such as is seen in the vicinity of St. Michael, is rectangular in form and built of a framework of logs, eight to ten feet high in the middle and sloping to about five feet at the side. This is covered by boards or slabs, upon which earth is strewn to the depth of three or four feet. To this dwelling, whose floor is the ground, there are two entrances, one for summer and one for winter use, the latter being subterranean. A hole in the roof allows of the exit of smoke from the fire, which is built in an excavation in the middle of the floor. Raised platforms are erected a foot or so above the ground for sleeping places, and these occupy three sides of the house interior.

In physical characteristics the same general features pervade the entire group. Generally speaking, the most northerly are taller and of more vigorous development than those living further south; they are also more combative and treacherous. In the Bering Strait and lower Yukon region, which may be taken as a general type, the Eskimo men are five feet two or three inches in height, with rounded features and somewhat pointed chins. The faces are heavy, with massive lower jaws, and flattened noses with low nosebridge, and at times retreating foreheads.

Curiosities in personal adornment are seen in the wearing of labrets, and face tattooing; both of which are in much less common use now than formerly, and which are disappearing with increased intercourse wth the whites.

Labrets are button or sickle-shaped pieces of ivory or stone, which are worn on the lower lip through holes which have been pierced for their insertion. These holes are made just below each corner of the mouth, and enlarged by the insertion of graduated ivory plugs, until large enough to receive the labret. Tattooing, which is universal among the women, is said to be of comparatively recent origin. The pattern most commonly seen is that of radiating lines to the chin from the corners of the mouth.

The Eskimos of the western Alaska coast frequent St. Michael for trading purposes, and the company stores there are filled with skins, pelts, and garments made from them. There is characteristic work in basket making, carving and etching, kayaks and bidarkas in miniature and fully equipped, and curious ornaments and trinkets in walrus ivory. Imitative power is shown in their work, but there is little ingenuity displayed. In every Eskimo village there is a central structure of considerable size called the Kashim (accent on last syllable), which is used as a general meeting place for the men. Boys of fourteen and the unmarried men sleep there, their food being brought to them there by the women of their families. Women are not permitted to enter the Kashim save on certain festal and ceremonial occasions. On the other hand, the family home is the peculiar domain of the women, and men and boys not of the family concerned are not allowed to enter these. The Eskimos have no wirtten or printed language, the mystical and supernatural tales which are numerous in their folklore, and upon which their conceptions and beliefs are formed, being handed down from father to son, and learned through constant repetition. These are recited by the elders to the young men in the Kashim, and are subsequently rehearsed by them until fully learned.

Great Britain's Telegraph System.

To keep the 30,000 odd miles of telegraph line in order in Great Britain and provide for the proper dispatch and delivery of the millions of messages that pass over them every month entails an expenditure of about £2,250,000 a year, and of this total more than £1,500,000 goes in paying the salaries and wages of the immense staff of engineers, skilled operators, and messengers, and of those who direct their operations and keep the accounts straight.—Tit-Bits.

Salzburg has a cafe which has been in existence for 150 years.

Last year the railroads of this country paid out $676,028,592 in wages.

"HAMLET" WITH VARIATIONS.

A Limerick Performance with Unique Features.

The following is a literal copy of a play bill used at the Kilkenny Theatre Royal, Ireland, over 100 years ago: "On Saturday, May 14, 1733, will be performed, by command of several respectable people in this learned metropolis, for the benefit of Mr. Kearns, the tragedy of 'Hamlet.' Originally written and composed by the celebrated Dan Hay, of Limerick, and inserted in Shakespeare's work. 'Hamlet' by Mr. Kearns (being his first appearance in that character), who, between the acts, will give several solos on the patent bagpipe, which plays two tunes at the same time. Ophelia by Mrs. Prior, who will introduce several favorite airs in character, especialy 'The Lass of Richmond Hill' and 'We'll All Be Unhappy Together,' from Rev. Mr. Dibdin's 'Oddities.'

"The part of the kng and queen, by direction of Rev. Father O'Callaghan, will be omitted as too immoral for the stage. Polonius, the comical policeman, by a young gentleman, being his first appearance in public. The ghost, the grave digger and Laertes, by Mr. Sampson, the great London comedian. The characters to be dressed in Roman shapes. To which will be added an interlude, in which will be introduced several sleight-of-hand tricks by the celebrated surveyor Hunt. The whole to conclude with a farce, 'The Impostor!' Mahonet by Mr. Kearns, tickets to be had of Mr. Beard, in Castle street. The value of the tickets as usual, will be taken (if required) in candles, butter, bacon, cheese, soap, etc., as Mr. Kearns wishes, in every particular, to accommodate the public."

Note—No person whatever will be admitted into the boxes without shoes or stockings.—Detroit Free Press.

Panama's Only Asset.

The greater part of the isthmus is valueless, as land usually goes. There may be more unhealthy places in the African or Indian jungles, but they are not numerous. The only asset of Panama is its narowness. If it were but half as wide it would be worth twice as much. Its value depends on the fact that it is the weakest spot in the great continental barrier separating the two great oceans of the world. The cutting of a canal through it would, according to Mr. Lewis N. Haupt, of the canal commission, result in a saving of $200,000,000 a year to the mercantile fleets of the world.

The Colombians, perceiving this have thought they held the key to an inexhaustible source of revenue. They received $1,000,000 for the Panama Railway concession, and since its construction have had a regular annual subsidy of $250,000 more. Heavy subsidies from the canal company were also exacted. For the past fifty years Panama has simply been rented out for transit purposes.

The inhabitants of the isthmus, being bound to Colombia only by the accidental arrangement of boundary lines, and feeling that they were furnishing an undue share of the Colombian government's income and getting nothing in return, have repeatedly tried to break away from it and secure their independence. They have tried again, and apparently succeeded. There is no mysterious underhand scheme required to explain the revolution, and it is not at all remarkable that the foreign residents should favor any change from the conditions of the past few years under Colombian rule.

An Extraordinary Intoxicant.

During the Boer war British soldiers in Africa discovered a new and extraordinary form of intoxication. The ingenious privates found that they could get all the excitement of a powerful narcotic by eating a cordite charge of cartridges, each of which contains sixty strands of cordite and is very similar in apearance to vermicelli. The British Medical Journal gives particulars of this form of intoxication. It says that Major Jennings of the British army, on learning that the men had been eating cordite, made experiments himself. On sucking a strand, he found it sweet, pleasant, and pungent, but it resulted in a headache which lasted for thirty-six hours. Dissolved in tea it produces almost immediate exhilaration, "inciting almost demoniacal actions," followed by a heavy sleep and stupor of from five to twelve hours, according to the quantity taken. Added to beer it produces the worst effects, exciting a quarrelsome and destructive mania and producing the most rapid intoxication.

A Washita Turtle.

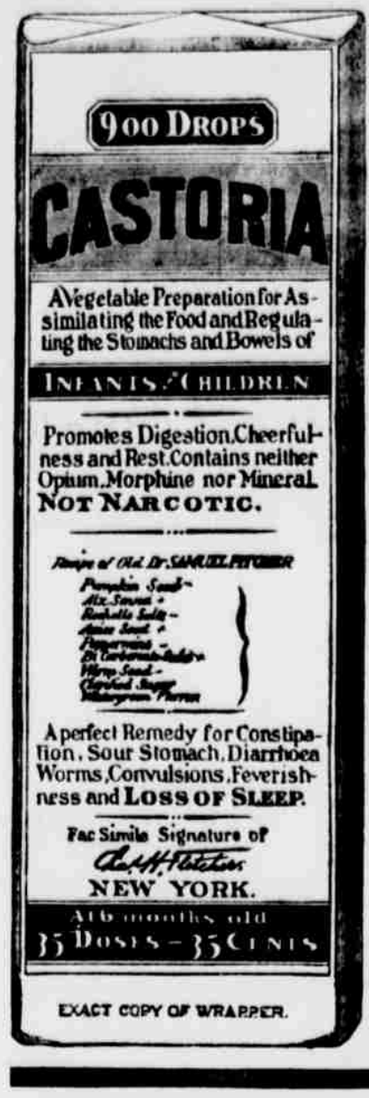
A fisherman living near Ravia, I. T., caught a monster turtle in the Washita last week. The reptile weighed seventy pounds and was three and one-half feet long from snout to end of tail. Its shell was two feet by eighteen inches. It easily walked alone with a full grown man standing on its shell. Its head was very large and its jaws possessed of tremendous power. It was of the loggerhead or hard shell variety and so old that little horns had grown out from its shell and about over its skin.—Kansas City Journal.

Couldn't Be Born in Ireland.

Cleopatra pressed the asp to her bosom.

"If this had happened in Ireland," she observed, "I never could have done it."

Congratulating herself on her lucky choice of residence, she awaited the finale.—Judge.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CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SEPTEMBER JURYMEN.

Following is a complete list of the men who will serve on the juries at September court:

GRAND JURY.

C. H. Reimard, Bloom.
Elmer Hagenbuch, Scott
John Fensternacher, Madison
Lewis Beaver, Locust
W. J. Kreamer, Fishingcreek
Emanuel Snyder, Benton twp.
H. W. Appleman, Hemlock
M. H. Crosp, Briarcreek
Hugh Quick, Montour
Francis W. Rhodes, Conyngham
W H. Lord, Bloom.
Chauncy Ikeler, Benton
Boyd Freas, Briarcreek
John Watson, Bloom.
Roy Swentsel, Bloom.
Sterling Thomas, Hemlock
John Hauck, Briarcreek
Thomas Hickey, Bloom.
Ethan Hampton, Roaringcreek
F. B. Hartman, Fishingcreek
Lloyd Young, Jackson
Wesley Morris, Greenwood
Charles B. Edwards, Bloom.
Joseph Stricker, Catawissa Boro.

FIRST WEEK JURORS.

Daniel Hess, Mifflin
G. W. Knouse, Benton
W. H. Gilmore, Bloom
A. C. Hess, Sugarloaf
Edward W. Ivey, Hemlock
Robret H. Mears, Montour
James Casey, Madison
Jonathan Loreman, Franklin
Michael Grant, Centralia
C. C. Megargell, Orange twp.
A. K. Wright, Scott
Thomas Webb, Bloom.
D. H. Walsh, Centralia
Harry Hummel, Beaver
Alfred Heacock, Greenwood
Moses Savage, Benton twp.
W. H. Griffith, Centralia
F. H. Wilson, Bloom.
J. L. Kile, Sugarloaf
John Scott, Bloom.
George H. Keiter, Bloom.
Elias Thomas, Cleveland
Jesse Rittenhouse, Beaver
William Harry, Berwick
Miles Everhard, Jackson
Duval Dickson, Briarcreek
Oscar Ammerman, Sugarloaf
J. G. Shultz, Benton
H. H. Hulmes, Benton twp.
Michael Hartman, Greenwood
W. S. Laubach, Benton twp.
Matthias M. Kreamer, Greenwood
Jacob Wagner, Berwick
A. J. McHenry, Stillwater
Ellis Ringrose, Scott
F. H. Jenkins, Bloom.
Harrison Hess, Fishingcreek
John R. Neyhard, Catawissa twp.
J. E. Shuman, Center
G. W. Sutliff, Sugarloaf
Robert Vanderslice, Bloom.
Charles Tittle, Bloom.
W. T. Miller, Benton
Philip Crawford, Bloom.
Edward Clever, Locust
Tilden J. Weiss, Center
John Masteller, Mifflin
Pierce Dimmick, Cleveland

SECOND WEEK JURORS.

Lemuel Kisner, Pine
M. C. Jones, Bloom.
David Edwards, Bloom.
Robert Watkins, Bloom.
James B. Laubach, Benton twp.
C. R. Housel, Bloom.
Alexander Campbell, Fishingcreek
Jacob S. Webb, Pine
Hiram Demott, Millville
H. R. Bower, Berwick
Charles Hess, Bloom.
Harry Townsend, Bloom.
J. D. Ipher, Benton twp.
William Fetter, Locust
Thomas Fought, Pine
Frank Roys, Bloom.
Samuel Yorks, Sugarloaf
Charles Lee, Bloom.
Elwood Knouse, Benton
D. C. Shoemaker, Millville
Benjamin Golder, Sugarloaf
H. J. Pursel, Bloom.
David E. Fisher, Main
Jeremiah Kester, Main
Nicholas Yocum, Cleveland
John P. Laughlin, Centralia
George S. Alleman, Bloom.
Hiram E. Everitt, Mt. Pleasant
Wesley P. Hetler, Mifflin
J. F. Lawton, Greenwood
John Mowry, Cleveland
Elmer K. Creveling, Mifflin
Ed. R. Eves, Millville
Samuel Klingerman, Beaver
Frank Kester, Center
John M. Hunel, Fishingcreek

The Pacific Coast.

Do you want to live where the climate is mild the year round, where the resources are more varied than in any other equal area in the world, where, with a minimum of labor you can grow profitable crops, where business is good and capital finds profitable investment? Both health and opportunity await you on the Pacific Coast.

Special low rates via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line. Send 4 cents in stamps to W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M., C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago, for booklets and full information.

Here is a catch that Aunt Clara got caught on the other day. Get some of your schoolmates to try it next time you see them, and try it yourself, now: Put down the year in which you were born, to which add four, then add the age which your next birthday will make you, provided it comes before January 1st, otherwise your age at your last birthday. Multiply result by 1,000 and deduct from this 694,423; substitute for the figures corresponding letters of the alphabet, A for 1, B for 2, C for 3, and so forth. This will give the name by which you are popularly known.

Pure Blood is a Defense,

it means safety. A person whose blood is in an impure and impoverished condition is in the greatest danger of catching any infecticus or epidemic disease. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the mildest, safest and surest purifier of the blood, thus striking at the root of Kidney, Liver and Bladder diseases. $1.00 at all druggists.

A grain of sand in the eye can cause excruciating agony. A grain of pepper in place of the grain of sand intensifies the torment. The pain is not confined to the organs affected. The whole body feels the shock of that little irritating particle. It is so when there is any derangement or disorder of the delicate womanly organs. The disorder may seem trivial but the whole body feels it. The nervous system is disordered. There are fretfulness, irritability, sullenness and depression of spirits. The general health of woman depends on the local health of the organs peculiarly feminine. Remove the drains, ulcerations, bearing down pains, and other afflictions of woman, and the whole body feels the benefit. Dr Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a specific for the diseases that undermine the strength of women. It is free from opium, cocaine and other narcotics, poisons which enter into many other preparations for woman's use. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

Occasionally a mother meets a young woman whom she thinks almost good enough to become the wife of her son.

ONLY A MASK.—Many are not being benefited by the summer vacation as they should be. Now, notwithstanding much outdoor life, they are little if any stronger than they were. The tan on their faces is darker and makes them look healthier, but it is only a mask. They are still nervous, easily tired, upset by trifles, and they do not eat nor sleep well. What they need is what tones the nerves, perfects digestion, creates appetite and makes sleep refreshing, and that is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Pupils and teachers generally will find the chief purpose of the vacation best subserved by this great medicine which, as we know, "builds up the whole system."

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington D. C. Aug. 7, 1905.

From present developments in Washington it seems that the government investigating committee will have plenty to do in the probing line for some time to come before it has accomplished its great task of cleaning out the corruption in the federal departments. The grafters seem to have operated with great impunity and success in the various departments under the administration of the G. O. P.—Grafters' Own Party—and if the Keep Commission is thorough in its work there will likely be some interesting and sensational discoveries as a result of the investigations.

***

There are indications that the microbe of Graft has innoculated certain employes and officials of the Geological Survey, and even the weather making bureau whose prophetic utterances have been under suspicion for many days, will probably have to face some charges relative to running a "summer annex" or resort in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Several employes of the survey, whose names appear in the list of "special editors" on the editorial page of the Mining World, a scientific publication issued at Chicago, have denied that they received compensation for their services, or that they have received pay for articles they have contributed to this publication and other journals. They also declare that they will have their names withdrawn from the published staff of the Mining World. Mr. R. T. Hill, formerly of the survey, admits that he used information secured while in the service of the government for his magazine and news paper articles, and that he received remuneration for the articles. He thinks it was all right. Nevertheless, the geological survey will probably come under the probe of the investigating committee, and the Mt. Weather resort of the weather bureau will also likely be a subject of the committee's attention.

***

Secretary Wilson has received word from John Hyde, former statistician of the department, to the effect that the latter will return to Washington from Europe, so that he may be used as a witness before the grand jury which is investigating the cotton crop report scandals. Secretary Wilson is having a few troubles of his own these days with the cotton "leak" business; the charge that the employes of the bureau of forestry have done work for private interests; and with the insinuations that probably the trip of his own son, Jasper Wilson, to Alaska and its gold mines, at government expense, was not wholly within the bounds of propriety. It is believed that there will be more interesting developments than have yet been disclosed in a complete investigation of the Agricultural Department. In the Post Office Department scandals, irregularities were discovered first in the salary and allowance division, but deeper probing brought to light a long list of glaring frauds and irregularities. So it is believed that with the investigation of the Agricultural Department other and more serious frauds than have yet been revealed will be uncovered before the inquiry is at an end.

***

A series of questions relating to the work of the departments has been sent to the heads of the departments by Chairman Keep of the investigating committee. There are 107 questions in the list divided into five heads—twenty-two relating to the organization of each department; seventeen to its personnel; twenty-two to correspondence and files; twenty-six to methods of purchasing supplies and twenty to accounts and miscellaneous.

*

A prominent official of the Department of Commerce and Labor has declared that the division of the bureau of immigration which has to do with the exclusion and admission of Chinese, has become demoralized as a result of the order issued a few weeks ago by the President. The effect of the order has been to make the immigration inspectors afraid to apply the law strictly lest complaints be made against them and their dismisals ordered. They do not desire to be known as over zealous, and in consequence a laxity exists which practically vitiates the exclusion laws. Members of the Chinese legation here assert that the action of President Roosevelt in admonishing the immigration officials relative to over-zealousness in the enforcement of the exclusion law, does not touch the root of the evil, and that it can have no effect on the boycott of American goods in China. It is predicted that the concessions made to the Chinese by the President will have the effect of encouraging them and bolstering up the retaliatory movement against American goods in the land of the celestials.

***

The governmental investigating committee has finished its report to the President on the printing office investigation, and it will be delivered to Mr. Roosevelt in person by chairman Keep. Whatever is made public of this report will have to come from the White House. Therefore until the President sees fit the people of the country will not know the results of the "Keep mum" committee's examination into the purchase of typesetting machines.

***

It is believed to be Attorney General Moody's mission since his return to Washington, to endeavor to establish a more harmonious relationship between the Department of Justice and the Agricultural Department relative to the prosecution of those implicated in the cotton scandals. Friction has arisen between the two departments over the manner in which the investigation of the scandals has been carried on by the Agricultural department. The officials of the Department of Justice, frightened away those whose presence here is absolutely indespinsable at this time in connection with the grand jury's work. After tying things in a knot, according to the law department's view of the matter, the Agricultural department deftly shifted the matter and the responsibility for the same over to the Department of Justice by demanding criminal prosecutions.

Convulsion, Fits, then Epilepsy.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine has been so successful in curing these brain-wrecking diseases that there is every reason to believe that even the most hopeless cases can be benefited, if not fully restored.

We will be pleased to refer any one thus afflicted to many who now enjoy the blessing of health, after years of hopeless suffering.

"I have a son that had brain fever when two years old, followed by fits of the worst type, and he was pronounced incurable. I spent hundreds of dollars for him, without relief. After about fifteen years he became so bad that we sent him to Longcliff hospital for the insane, at Logansport, Ind. He was there nearly three years, but he continued to grow worse, so we brought him home July 20, 1902, in an awful condition. He had lost his mind almost entirely. He hardly knew one of the family; could not even find his bed; was a total wreck. He had from 5 to 10 fits a day. We were urged to try Dr. Miles' Nervine, and before the first bottle was used, we could see a change for the better. We have given it to him ever since, and he has had but two very light spells since last August, 1903, and then he was not well other ways. We pronounce him cured, as he can work and go anywhere. If any one wishes to ask any questions concerning this, they are at liberty to do so."

E. H. BUNNELL, Lincoln, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

For Many Years, No. 101 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK,

Has been well and favorably known as a place where honest and conscientious medical advice, correct and scientific treatment, and speedy and permanent cures were assured.

Out of this door have walked thousands, in the full enjoyment of health and strength, who had been given up as incurable by their family physician.

This fact has made the name and fame of

DRS. F. A. & J. A. GREENE

Known and acknowledged throughout the entire country as most successful physicians in the cure of chronic and nervous diseases.

The doctors are proprietors of the well-known medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy. This famous Cure is compounded and prepared under their own personal supervision and is guaranteed to be fully up to the standard as regards strength, efficiency and excellence.

The public Health Lectures will be resumed in the fall.

Drs. F. A. & J. A. Greene can be consulted personally or by letter, without charge.

We like best to call SCOTT'S EMULSION a food because it stands so emphatically for perfect nutrition. And yet in the matter of restoring appetite, of giving new strength to the tissues, especially to the nerves, its action is that of a medicine.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

Pennsylvania Patents.

Granted last week: Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington D. C.: Daniel Abrey, Philadelphia, Belt-shifter: Ralph Baggaley, Pittsburg, Converter for bessemerizing matte: Joseph E. Blithe, Upland, Alarm-clock: James W. Brainard, Pittsburg, Barrel-hoop: Absalon Burrows, Philadelphia, Base-ball-bat: William J. Bush, East Greensburg, Switch lever lock: James D. Darling, Philadelphia, Means for effecting aqueous separation: William M. Dight Jackson Center, Burning acetylene gas: Bernhardt Eba, Warren, Bone-black kiln: Benjamin W. Frampton, Allegheny, Brace: Homer N. Grissinger, Philadelphia, Pen-clamping device for paper-ruling machines: Christian Grunder, Pittsburg, Stamp-holder: Austin T. Herrick, Bradford, Pipe coupling: William Hughes, Upland, Plant-support: William B. Hughes, Wissahicken, Gas-producer: Alexander M. Johnston, Crafton, Guide attachment to rolling-mills: William C Kremkua, Dubois Extensible-trestle: Charles J. Langmesser, Philadelphia, Feed-bag: Peter Liberty, Warren, nut-lock; Thomas K. Ober, Philadelphia, Braiding-machine: Howard B. Oursler, Pittsburg Structural Street-curbing: John Purcel, Purchase Line, Boring machine: Henry C. Reichardt, Pottsville, Combined signaling system and brake-applying mechanism: Peter Rieseck, Allegheny, Beam end protector: Herman F. Stackleback, Philadelphia, Electric hand-lamp: Nathan H. Steward Philadelphia, Expansion-bolt: Lewis V. D. Sutton, West Newton, Rotary engine: Charles E. Willson, Philadelphia, Electric cable: James W. Willson, McKeesport, Gas-burner and regulating valve for boilers.

For copy of any of above patents send ten cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington D. C.

Nothing More Dangerous.

Than Cutting Corns. The Foot-Ease Sanitary Corn Pad cure by absorption. Something entirely new. The sanitary oils and vapors do the work. Sold by all Druggists 25c. or by mail. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y. 7 27 4t

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 28, 1904.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS	4 A. M.	30 A. M.	12 P. M.	32 P. M.
Sunbury.....leave	‡ 6 45	‡ 9 55	‡ 2 00	‡ 5 25
Kilnes Grove	‡ 6 51	‡ 10 04	.....	‡ 5 35
Wolverton	‡ 6 58	‡ 10 06	.....	‡ 5 37
Kipps Run	‡ 7 06	‡ 10 11	.....	‡ 5 44
South Danville	7 11	10 17	2 21	5 50
Danville				
Boyd	‡ 7 16	‡ 10 21	.....	‡ 5 53
Roaring Creek	‡ 7 23	‡ 10 28	‡ 2 31	‡ 6 01
Catawissa	7 32	10 35	2 37	6 08
East Bloomsburg	7 40	10 43	2 43	6 15
Bloomsburg				
Espy Ferry	.....	§10 47	.....	‡ 6 19
Stonytown Ferry	‡ 7 52	.....	.....	‡ 6 27
Creasy	7 54	10 56	‡ 2 56	6 30
Nescopeck	8 04	11 05	3 05	6 40
Berwick				
Wapwallopen	8 19	11 20	3 15	6 52
Pond Hill	‡ 8 25	‡11 25	.....	‡ 6 56
Moncanaqua	8 31	11 32	3 29	7 01
Nicholson				
Retreat	8 43	11 42	3 32	7 10
Nanticoke	8 54	11 54	3 49	7 19
Buttonwood	‡ 9 00	‡12 00	.....	‡ 7 25
Plymouth Ferry	‡ 9 02	.....	.....	‡ 7 28
South Wilkesbarre	9 06	12 06	.....	7 30
Wilkesbarre.....Arrive	9 10	12 10	3 55	7 35
	A. M.	P. M	P. M.	P. M.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	31 A. M.	15 A. M.	1 P. M.	67 P. M.
Wilkesbarre.....Leave	‡ 7 15	‡10 35	‡ 2 45	‡ 6 00
South Wilkesbarre	7 20	.....	2 50	6 05
Plymouth Ferry	7 22	.....	.....	‡ 6 07
Buttonwood	‡ 7 24	.....	‡ 2 54	‡ 6 09
Nanticoke	7 31	10 50	3 02	6 17
Retreat	7 39	10 58	3 11	6 26
Shickshinny	7 48	11 07	3 21	6 37
Mocanaqua				
Pond Hill	‡ 7 53	.....	‡ 3 27	‡ 6 42
Wapwallopen	7 58	11 16	3 33	6 47
Berwick	8 09	11 26	3 42	7 00
Nescopeck				
Creasy	8 18	‡11 35	3 53	7 09
Stonytown Ferry	‡ 8 21	.....	.....	‡ 7 12
Espy Ferry	‡ 8 29	.....	.....	.....
Bloomsburg	8 34	11 47	4 07	7 25
East Bloomsburg				
Catawissa	8 40	11 53	4 13	7 32
Roaring Creek	‡ 8 48	‡12 00	‡ 4 19	‡ 7 39
Boyd	‡ 8 55	.....	‡ 4 26	‡ 7 46
Danville	9 00	12 10	4 31	7 51
South Danville				
Kipps Run	‡ 9 05	.....	‡ 4 35	‡ 7 56
Wolverton	‡ 9 12	.....	‡ 4 42	‡ 8 03
Kilnes Grove	‡ 9 15	.....	‡ 4 45	‡ 8 06
Sunbury.....Arrive	9 25	12 30	4 55	8 15
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

‡ Daily. § Daily, except Sunday. "f" stops only on signal notice to Agent, or Conductor to receive or discharge passengers.

"a" Stops only on Sunday on notice to Conductor to discharge passengers, or on notice to Agent to receive passengers.

Trains leave BLOOMSBURG as follows:

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7.40 and 10.43 a. m., 2.43 and 6.15 p. m. week days; 10.43 a. m. Sundays.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m. and 4.18 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7.40 a. m., 4.18 and 6.15 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renova, Kane and Erie 11.47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8.34 a. m and 4.07 p. m. Renova, Kane and Erie 11.47 a. m. week days; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 8.34, 11.47 a. m. and 4.07, 7.25 p. m. week days.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m, week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m Sundays.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8.34 a. m. 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. daily; via Lewistown Junction, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days; via Lock Haven, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passr Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 1?, 1904.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11.30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12 20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.05 a m, 4.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.30 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R R.

From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY	OCEAN CITY
5:00 a. m. Exp	3:40 p. m. Exp.	7:00 a m $1 Ex
6:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Exp.	8:40 a. m. Ex
7:00 a m. $1 Exc	(60 Minutes)	8:50 a. m. Lcl
8:00 a. m. Exp	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	1:50 p. m. Ex.
9:00 a. m. Ex.	5:40 p. m Exp.	4:20 p. m. Ex,
11:20 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	5:30 p. m. Lcl
1:00 p. m. Exp.	CAPE MAY	SEA ISLE CITY
1:30 p. m. Exp. (Sat. only)	7:00 a. m. $1 Exc.	7:00 a m $1 Ex
2:00 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m. Ex.
3:00 p. m Exp.	1:40 p. m. Exp.	1:50 p.m. Ex
3:40 p. m. Exp. (60 minutes)	4:15 a. m. Exp. (90 minutes)	4:20 p. m. Ex.
4:0 p m. Exp. (60 Minutes)	5:30 p. m. Lcl.	
	SUNDAYS.	
ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY.	OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
6:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:30 p. m. Lcl.	
7:00 a. m. $1 Exc	7:15 p. m. Exp.	7:00 a m $1 Ex
7:30 a. m. $1 Exc	CAPE MAY	9:15 a. m. Ex.
8:00 a. m. Exp.	7:00 a. m. $1 Exc.	5:00 p. m. Lcl
8:30 a. m. Exp.	8:00 a. m. Lcl.	
9:00 a. m. Exp.	8:45 a. m. Exp.	
10:00 a. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	
11:20 p. m. Exp.		
4:45 p. m. Exp.		

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut Sts., 834 Chestnut St., 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3902 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JUNE 1, 1902, and until urther notice

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7.40, 8:20 9:00 9:40, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	10 45	10 00	1 50	5 25
Cameron	6 57	10 10	1 [illegible]	[illegible]37
Danville	7 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	2 11	5 [illegible]
Catawissa	7 [illegible]	10 32	2 23	6 [illegible]
Rupert	7 26	10 37	2 29	6
Bloomsburg	7 33	10 43	2 35	6
Espy	7 [illegible]	10 48	2 40	6 [illegible]
Lime Ridge	7 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
Willow Grove	17 46	10 57	12 50	6 [illegible]
Briarcreek	7 52	10 59	12 53	6 [illegible]
Berwick	7 57	11 05	2 58	6 [illegible]
Beach Haven	8 05	11 12	3 03	6 41
Hick's Ferry	8 11	11 17	3 09	6 [illegible]
Shickshinny	8 22	11 31	3 20	6 59
Hunlock's	8 33	11 39	3 31	7 09
Nanticoke	8 38	11 44	3 38	7 14
Avondale	8 41	11 47	3 42	7 [illegible]
Plymouth	8 45	11 52	3 47	7 28
Plymouth Junction	8 47	11 55	3 52	7 30
Kingston	8 55	11 59	4 00	7 38
Luzerne	8 58	12 02	4 03	7 42
Forty Fort	9 00	12 04	4 07	7 44
Wyoming	9 05	12 08	4 12	7 48
West Pittston	9 10	12 12	4 17	7 53
Susquehanna Ave	9 13	12 14	4 20	7 56
Pittston	9 19	12 17	4 24	8 01
Duryea	9 23	12 20	4 29	8 06
Lackawanna	9 26	12 22	4 32	8 10
Taylor	9 32	12 28	4 40	8 17
Bellevue	9 37	12 32	4 45	8 21
SCRANTON	9 42	12 35	4 50	8 26
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 35	10 10	1 55	16 40
Bellevue	6 39	10 13	1 59	6 44
Taylor	6 44	10 17	2 03	6 49
Lackawanna	6 50	10 24	2 10	6 55
Duryea	6 58	10 33	2 17	7 02
Pittston	7 01	10 37	2 19	7 04
Susquehanna Ave	7 05	10 41	2 23	7 07
West Pittston	7 10	10 46	2 27	7 12
Wyoming	7 14	10 49	2 31	7 17
Forty Fort	7 17	10 52	2 34	7 19
Luzerne	7 24	10 58	2 40	7 25
Kingston	7 29	11 00	2 45	7 30
Plymouth Junction	7 35	11 05	2 49	7 34
Plymouth	7 39	11 09	2 54	7 38
Avondale	7 43	11 13	2 58	7 42
Nanticoke	7 49	11 19	3 06	7 48
Hunlock's	8 01	11 31	3 20	7 58
Shickshinny	8 11	11 43	3 30	8 09
Hick's Ferry	8 19	11 48	3 37	8 14
Beach Haven	8 27	11 54	3 44	8 20
Briarcreek	[illegible]8 32	12 01	3 50	8 25
Willow Grove	18 38	12 05	13 54	8 29
Lime Ridge	8 40	12 09	3 58	8 33
Espy	8 46	12 15	4 06	8 39
Bloomsburg	8 53	12 22	4 12	8 45
Rupert	8 57	12 25	4 15	8 50
Catawissa	9 02	12 32	4 20	8 55
Danville	9 15	12 44	4 32	9 10
Cameron	9 24	12 57	4 42	9 21
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 35	1 10	4 55	9 35
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.

‡ Runs daily. f Flag station.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1904, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	1 ‡	3 †	5 ‡
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17
Bloomsburg Main St	9 05	2 42	6 20
Paper Mill	9 15	2 52	6 30
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53
Zaners	f 9 40	f 3 17	6 57
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13
Edsons	10 00	f 3 37	7 17
Coles Creek	10 03	3 40	7 21
Laubachs	10 08	3 45	7 31
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45

SOUTHWARD.

	2 †	4 †	6 ‡	8 †	22 †
Jamison City	8 50	10 48	4 25	7 00	11 30
Central	8 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Laubachs	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 13	11 53
Coles Creek	6 12	11 06	4 53	7 22	12 05
Edsons	f6 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 25
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	f6 35	f11 29	5 17	f7 45	12 53
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 4	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill	6 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. Main St	7 13	12 02	5 53	8 23	2 05
Bloom. P & R	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 28	2 10
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.
Trains No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8, Passenger, 1st class.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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DR. LA FRANCO'S COMPOUND

PRICE 25¢ AT DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL

Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator

Superior to other remedies sold at high prices. Cure guaranteed. Successfully used by over 200,000 Women. Price, 25 Cents, druggists or by mail. Testimonials & booklet free.

Dr. LaFranco, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. 2144 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling.

CALIFORNIA

Do you want to live where the climate is mild the year round—where labor is never oppressed by stress of weather, and where animal vitality is never lost by mere conflict with cold?

Do you want to live in a region where the resources are more varied than in any other equal area in the world, where the division of great ranches affords a fine opportunity to get a small farm that will assure you a competence?

Do you want to live where, with a minimum of labor, you can grow profitable crops of grapes and small fruit, oranges, lemons, olives, prunes and almonds, alfalfa and grain, where crops are sure, business is good and capital easily finds profitable investment?

Then go to California, where both health and opportunity await your coming.

The Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line

is the most direct route to the Pacific Coast, and there are two fast through trains daily via this line, over the famous double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River.

Special low round-trip rates are in effect via this line throughout the summer to various Pacific Coast points, and colonist low rate one-way tickets will be on sale during September and October, which give an unusual chance for settlers to make the trip at a minimum of expense.

Daily and personally conducted excursions are operated through to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Portland without change, on which a double berth in a Pullman tourist sleeping car from Chicago costs only $7.00, via the

Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways.

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT TO-DAY.

W. B. KNISKERN,
P. T. M. C. & N.-W. Ry., Chicago, Ill.
Please mail free to my address, California booklets, maps and full particulars concerning rates and train service.

NW484

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever: nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

CAPITAL $100,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits $150,000.

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MAKE NO MISTAKE BUT DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS IN THE STRONGEST BANK.

OFFICERS:

E. W. M. Low, President. J. M. Staver, Vice President.
E. B. Tustin, Vice President. E. F. Carpenter, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

E. W. M. Low,	F. G. Yorks,	Frank Ikeler,	Joseph Ratti,
E. B. Tustin,	Fred Ikeler,	Geo. S. Robbins,	S. C. Creasy,
J. M. Staver,	M. I. Low,	Louis Gross,	H. V. Hower.

THE COLUMBIAN.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year In advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in Advance.
All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1905.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE,
JOHN B. RAND,
of Westmoreland County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
W. H. BERRY,
of Delaware County.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE COURTS,
C. M. TERWILLIGER
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
FRANK W. MILLER
of Centralia.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
CHAS. L. POHE,
of Catawissa.

JERRY A. HESS
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
M. H. RHODES
of Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CHRISTIAN A. SMALL
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
C. L. HIRLEMAN

HARRY B. CREASY.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS and VOTERS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY

Several articles have recently appeared in the county newspapers in which are urged the expending of large sums of money in bnilding additions to the Court House.

If this should be done it would be adding a heavy burden to the present high tax rate and large county debt.

I feel therefore, that, as the regular nominee of the Republican Party for the office of County Commissioner, and asking the suffage of the people, I should give to the voters and tax-payers of the county a clear statement of the position I shall take in the matter if elected.

There is absolutely no necessity for rebuilding or making additions to the Court House.

I believe in taking the best care of the property belonging to the county, in keeping the buildings in proper repair, and the bridges and highways safe so that the people to whom they belong shall be able to use them in comfort or travel in safety; but I do not believe in heaping upon the shoulders of the tax-payers of our county any increase of indebtedness or taxation beyond what is plainly necessary to the proper preservation and care of the property for the use and needs of the people.

If the voters of the county shall honor me by electing me as one of the Board of Commissioners, I pledge myself to look carefully and conscientiously after the interests of every tax-payer and the whole people, and to exert every effort to reduce the county debt and to lessen the burden of tax on the people and to conduct the office with out any waste of public funds.

E. RINGROSE
3t Berwick, R. F. D. No 3.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Democratic State Committee Rooms.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 5, 1905.

To Democrats of Pennsylvania:

In obedience to the instructions of the Democratic State Committee and as required by Rule VI., of the rules governing the Democratic Organization of the State, notice is hereby given that the Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which is set on the 24th day of May last, will reconvene at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock noon, in the Board of Trade rooms on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1905,

for the purpose of placing in nomination

One candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

And to transact such other business as may properly come before it, in the interest and welfare of the Democratic Party.

P. G. MEEK, Secretary. J. K. P. HALL, Chairman.

JUVENILE CRIMINALS

Ray Broscious, of Rupert and Charles Geist of Catawissa, made an early start on a career of crime on Thursday last, when they attempted to derail and wreck a passenger train on the P. & R. at Rupert. Nuts, spikes and bolts in considerable numbers were placed on the rails and the attempt would probably have been successful had it not been that John Henry, a track walker discovered the obstructions. He also observed the youthful miscreants run away and he pursued them and learned their names. They were arrested on Friday, and at a hearing before Squire Borwick, they were bound over for court.

The boys are not over fourteen years of age. Such conduct would seem to indicate an evil spirit, or a lack of parental interest and training at home.

The Commissioner Fight.

William B. Shuck of Catawissa has filed nomination papers as a candidate for county commissioner. At the Democratic primaries he received the second highest number of votes cast, but was ruled out by the party rule which says that one candidate shall be chosen from each side of the river. But for this rule both candidates would have come from Catawissa.

It is rumored that another Democrat will file nomination papers, and if he does there will be four Democratic candidates in the field. This prospect does not worry C. L. Sands, the Republican independent candidate, for he sees in it the chances of electing two Republicans, getting better. And that is pretty near what will happen.

Ayer's

Don't try cheap cough medicines. Get the best, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. What a record it has, sixty years of

Cherry Pectoral

cures! Ask your doctor if he doesn't use it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles.

"I have found that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best medicine I can prescribe for bronchitis, influenza, coughs, and hard colds."
M. LOGEMAN, M.D., Ithaca, N. Y.

25c., 50c., $1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for Bronchitis

Correct any tendency to constipation with small doses of Ayer's Pills.

BLOOMSBURG 23 YEARS AGO.

[Continued from 1st page.]

county of Montour was formed, Danville was made the capital, and it was thought that peace was finally restored between the two belligerent districts, as both now stood on equal footing, but such was not the case. Another fierce contes arose as to the repeal of the act of 1850, which finally resu'ted in the passage, on the 15th of January, 1853, of an act to straighten the division line between the two counties, by which a portion of the acquired territory was reanexed to Columbia. And now, after a lapse of nearly thirty years, the fierce strife has been almost forgotten, and peace and quietness reign between the people of the two counties. Columbia contains about 479 square miles, and according to the census of 1880 she had a population of 32,400 which has probably been increased 500 since that time.

NAMING THE TOWN.

When Mr. Eyer gave the settlement the name of Bloomsburg he was doubtless impressed with the beauty of the location, and felt that there was no place in that region where a town could *bloom* more luxuriantly, and he straightway gave it the title of which it is now so proud. For many years after it was named, and particularly during the contest with Danville (which was then coming into prominence on account of its iron manufactories) it was scarcely ever spoken of by any other title than that of "Bloom" and that was generally applied derisively. But it continued to grow and bloom on its hillside location, until it has bloomed into a thrifty, active, enterprising *burg*, and it is now accepted by all as the lovely Bloomsburg, destined, before many decades roll away, to develop into a full fledged city of twenty or thirty thousand inhabitants. In 1870 it was organized as the town of Bloomsburg, the corporation taking in all of what was previously Bloom township. It is not a borough in the general acceptation of that term, but a "town," without a burgess, and its chief executive officer is the president of the council, which consists of six members. The town is supplied by water pumped into a reservoir on an elevation high enough to give sufficient pressure to throw a stream over the highest church steeples. The water is very pure and healthy, as it flows from the mountains, down a stream that has become historic since the rebellion. The reservoir and works, which are not far from the town, cost $40,000. The court house is an antiquated structure in the old part of the town, but it will either be greatly improved soon or a new building erected. A new jail south of the railroad was recently built at a cost of $60,000. The front is of Farrandsville stone and presents a fine appearance. There are ten churches in which the population of 5000 worship, embracing Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Welsh Baptist, Reformed, Lutheran, Evangelical, Episcopal, Catholic and African Methodist. The church property is valued at about $80,000.

A MAN OF ENTERPRISE.

Bloomsburg largely owes its present prosperity to Rev. D. J. Waller, who came here more than a third of a century ago as the pastor of the Presbyterian church. He is an ardent disciple of Calvin, a man of broad and liberal views, far-seeing, active, energetic, sagacious and progressive. For a third of a century he administered the Word of God in the little church of unpretending appearance, which still stands on the principal street. Finally he retired from pastoral labors, to devote his attention to a different line of duty, although he has not entirely relinquished the pulpit, which he occasionally fills. With the sagacity so characteristic of the man he foresaw a brilliant future for the place, and he made heavy purchases of valuable lands on the outskirts of the town, and laid it off into lots, had fine broad streets surveyed, and held out inducements to purchasers that were so tempting that many availed themselves of the bargains, and the result was that the town commenced growing. He donated the land on which the jail is built. Many fine dwellings have been erected on lots which he sold, and many more will soon go up. His own solid brick house, once out of town, in now in the centre of the addition. He also became largely interested in the North and West Branch Railroad, which is ultimately to run through to Williamsport, serving as its chief and most active officer. A portion of the road, running from Catawissa to Wilkesbarre, has been built, and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It will prove an important link, and had it not been for the tenacity and enterprise of Mr. Waller, the charter might have languished and died.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

There is considerable manufacturing at Bloomsburg, and the indications are that it will increase rapidly. Among the oldest enterprises may be mentioned the Bloomsburg Iron Company, which operates two furnaces, owned mostly by Eastern capitalists. Between 150 and 200 men are employed. The furnaces were started in 1844 with a capital of $200,000. When both stacks are in blast, about 12,000 tons of iron are turned out per annum. C. R. Paxton is president, and E. R. Drinker, superintendent. Next in order comes the Bloom furnace, the building of which commenced in 1853, and it was successfully "blown in" in 1854, under the firm name of McKelvy & Neal, and continued as such till January 1, 1875, when Mr. McKelvy retired and the business was continued by William Neal & Sons. They employed from 150 to 200 men, and the annual production is about 8000 tons of very superior forge and foundry iron. The amount of capital invested is from $150,000 to $200,000. From the furnaces, one turns to the car works of G. M. & J. K. Lockard, which give employment to 250 men. Heretofore they have been averaging thirty six eight-wheel cars per week, besides mine cars. The firm has been enlarging their works from time to time and are still contemplating further improvements. The capital employed is fully $200,000.

TWO POPULAR INSTITUTIONS.

Bloomsburg possesses two popular institutions, which are the pride of the town. The first is the State Normal School, under the presidency of Rev. D. J. Waller, Jr., the buildings of which occupy a conspicuous position overlooking the town and surrounding country. The original building, costing $25,000, was burned in 1875. It was rebuilt at a cost of $48,000, and is 162x115 feet deep. The school, which was established in 1867, has been very prosperous and enjoys a high reputation among the educational institutions of the State The faculty is full and able, and the management unexceptionable. So highly pleased was Superintendent Wickersham with the situation and building when he first examined the place, when a normal school was proposed, that he urged its acceptance at once. The school has been supplied with every appliance to facilitate the work of instruction, and success has been the reward in every sense. The location is unsurpassed for beauty, healthfulness and magnificent natural surroundings. The school, too, is generally full, numbering fully 300 pupils, and the greatest care is exercised by Mr. Waller and his assistants over the youth intrusted to their charge. And in conjunction with this popular institution, the town has another which has become famous throughout the country. Allusion is made to the Sanitarium, founded a few years ago by Dr. A. L. Turner, for the treatment of those afflicted with epilepsy.

In passing up the main street of the borough which leads to the Normal School, a peculiar little white marble building in the form of a Grecian temple, is observed in the burial grounds of the Episcopal Church, a few feet to the rear of the sacred edifice. On close inspection it is found to be a tomb, and a plain inscription tells the curious visitor that Wesley Rote and wife are buried within. He was an eccentric man, a politician by profession, and conceived the idea of investing his means, some eight or ten thousand dollars, in a tomb. He purchased sufficient ground for burial purposes of the church, which was conveyed to him in regular form by deed and duly recorded. Now, since the church is desirous of removing the cemetery, as the town is encroaching upon it, a puzzle arises what to do with Wesley Rote's marble tomb, as he holds, although dead, a deed in fee simple for the ground in which his remains repose, and the church has no authority to take possession of the real estate and remove the dead. The problem is likely to remain for some time unsolved.

Among the wealthiest residents of the place is Rev. David J. Waller. His wealth, it is conceded, which consists largely of real estate, is fully a million of dollars. In its

[Continued on 8th page 1st Column.]

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Townsend's

All Straw Hats 1/2 PRICE

3.00	Straws	1.50
2.00	"	1.00
1.00	"	.50
.50	"	.25
.25	"	.15

TOWNSEND'S

A Chance Today at More Wash Dress Stuffs.

25c. Dress Ginghams at 15c.
Mostly stripes, but a few plaids in the lot. Some Scotch Zephyrs among them.

25c. Organdies at 19c.
12½c. Organdies at 8c.
Pretty as the flowers they are so full of. They make the daintiest of frocks, and at these prices should move out in a jiffy.

20c. Mohair Lustre at 15c.
For Dresses and Waists, one of the best wool stuffs we've had all season.

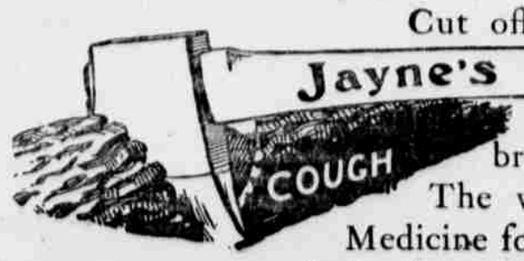
25c. Silk Gauze at 18c.
15c. Silk Gauze at 12½c
We will have to give first place for coolness to the flimsy stuff. Mighty pretty, too. Both dotted and plain.

15c. Cotton Taffeta 12c.
15c. Mousaline 12c.
Both in cool, soft colors, the kind that are serviceable. Plenty, if you come early.

25c. India Linens, 18c.
It is 36 inches wide and worth the 25c. we usually get. It is, in fact, of extra quality.

F. P. PURSEL.
BLOOMSBURG, - PENNA.

Cut off that cough with Jayne's Expectorant and prevent pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption.



The world's Standard Throat and Lung Medicine for 75 years.

Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.

A Man's feet are better judges of shoes than he is!

When you tuck your's into a pair of

"Keith's Konqueror"

Shoes they'll tell you they're comfortable at last.

$3.50 and $4.00

Chas. M. Evans,

AGENT FOR BLOOMSBURG.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1905.

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888

LOCAL NEWS.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

Geo. W. Sterner will be the Good Will Fire Co's delegate to the State Firemen's Convention at Scranton in October.

There are advertised letters at the Bloomsburg post office for Mr. Charles W. Murray, Master George James, Mr. Ray Stroope, Mrs. H. A. Mears.

Vanity Fair, March and Two-step by Chas. P. Elwell, on sale at all music stores. Second edition, 25 cents. tf.

We have met lots of rich and influential men—and a few millionaires, but none of them appeared to us to be one-half so independent as the average hired girl.

Many of our townspeople went to Wilkes Barre today to get a glimpse of President Roosevelt, who, according to the program, is to be in that city four hours.

Stewart Ash, one of Briarcreek's best known residents, suffered a severe stroke of paralysis last week. It is reported however that his condition is gradually improving.

Chas. B. Lutz will guide a splinter new Ford Automobile over the numerous good roads hereabouts. His car, which by the way, is a very handsome one, arrived on Monday.

Chas. P. Elwell will continue to teach during the summer months. Instruction in pianoforte, violin, harmony and composition. Send for circular or call at 233 West Third street, Bloomsburg. tf

Rev. John C. Grimes, pastor of Calvary Methodist Episcopal church at Berwick, Pa., is scheduled to preach the opening sermon of Patterson Grove Campmeeting on the evening of August 22nd.

It is best to let every small boy go swimming. He runs no greater risk of getting drowned while learning how to swim than he does of getting drowned later in life because he does not know how to swim.

The Orangeville Band extends an invitation to the public to attend their festival this coming Saturday evening, August 12th. All the seasonable delicacies will be offerred for sale, and the Band will give a concert.

Rev. R. S. Nichols and his mother departed on Tuesday for a two weeks' vacation. They went first to Richfield Springs, where they spent a couple of days, and will spend the balance of the time in New England.

There will be service at St. Paul's church the next two Sundays at 10:30 A. M. with lay reading by Mr. G. B. Boggs. There will be no evening service, and all week day meetings will be omitted until September 1st.

Mrs. Mary Weiss died at her home in Mauch Chunk on Saturday, aged 64 years. She was born in Bloomsburg, but moved to the Carbon county seat thirty-five years ago. She is survived by her daughter Nellie and sons William of Eckley and John of Hazleton.

Mrs. M. B Caswell entertained a company of young people at her home on West Fifth street Tuesday evening in honor of her guest Miss Emma L. Bubb of Williamsport. There were about twenty-five present and dancing was one of the many enjoyable features of the evening.

J. G. Wells started in yestesday morning to make extensive repairs to his store. The outside wall of the rear addition has settled and cracked so that it is necessary to tear it down and rebuild it. This will not interfere with his business, and the store will be open as usual. Reimard Bros. are doing the work.

Twenty-two members of Fort McClure Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution visited the site of Fort McClure yesterday afternoon. After locating the place upon which the fortified post stood, they drove to Kleim's Grove, where luncheon was partaken of. The trip proved a most delightful afternoon's outing.

Y. M. C. A. tennis players and other local admirers of this interesting and recreative sport are manifesting great interest in a tournament that has within the last few days been arranged between Bloomsburg and Muncy. The match will be played on the court at Muncy, but the local representatives have not been selected yet.

The death summons came to A. W. Strang, a respected Iola resident Saturday morning, after a patient suffering with a complication of diseases. The deceased was fifty five years of age and leaves a wife and twelve children. The funeral occurred on Tuesday and interment was made in the cemetery at Strawberry Ridge.

Thos. B. Moore went to Philadelphia yesterday to purchase a bowling alley outfit. He is a member of a stock company which was organized in town last week. A building will be erected probably in the rear of E F. Rowe's barber shop on Main street and three first class Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company alleys installed. Tom is very enthusiastic in the matter, he sees big profits in sight and will waste no time in getting the building up and the alleys in operation.

Mrs. Aaron W. Hess died at her home in Mifflinville on Sunday, after a protracted illness, aged seventy-three years. She had suffered much from paralysis, and of late had been almost helpless. She was an earnest christian lady, and a consistent member of the Lutheran church.

She leaves to survive her a husband and four children, namely: Mrs. A. W. Snyder and H. W. Hess of Mifflinville and Dr. M. J. Hess and Geo. W. Hess of Bloomsburg.

The funeral took place yesterday and was largely attended.

W. A. Evert, Esq. formerly of Bloomsburg, is lying seriously ill with appendicitis at the home of his father Hiram Evert in Mt Pleasant township. Mr Evert was admitted to the bar of this county several years ago, and shortly thereafter was the Democratic Candidate for District Attorney. He went from here to Philadelphia is but at present located at Verona. He fell a victim to the disease, while on a visit to his father. The case has required the services of three physicians, and his condition it is said is precarious.

A Drink For Each Mourner

Joseph Kuntz of Beaver Meadow, who died a few days ago, made a rather odd disposal of his estate. He directed that $500 that was due him from a beneficial society should be used to pay his funeral expenses and provide each person who attended his funeral with a glass of beer.

Your glasses may be partly right, and proportionately helpful; but if they are not entirely right you are not getting all of the benefit you should. **ONLY** medical eye specialists can determine exactly what lenses are needed. **Henry W. Champlin. M. D., OCULIST,**

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

By the bursting of the fly wheel of the engine at the Dillon Greenhouse Manufacturing Company's plant Monday morning, William Yount, an employee of the plant, was struck by the flying iron, and sustained a fracture of the skull, a deep cut on his chin, a broken finger, a sprained foot and ankle, and several painful body bruises. The accident occurred so suddenly and unexpectedly, that its cause could not be given. The engine had not been running properly for some time, and on Monday, John Kelley, a machinist, from the Harman & Hassert shops, was secured to examine it. When he arrived at the plant, the engine was not running and he told Mr. Yount to start it up. He saw at once that there was something wrong and ordered the steam shut off. Scarcely had Mr. Yount complied, when there was a sound similar to an explosion, the wheel bursted, and the fragments of iron flew in every direction. One piece tore its way through the roof, another punctured a large oil tank, causing the oil to run all over the floor, and another piece, weighing probably 20 pounds, buried itself in the wainscoting. There was nothing left of the wheel.

Mr. Yount, was picked up unconscious and bleeding, and taken to Dr. Bierman's office, where his injuries were dressed. He was later removed to his home on Catharine Street.

While the injuries are of a serious nature Dr. Bierman says he does not consider them fatal. The narrowness of Mr. Yount's escape from certain death, is shown the Doctor says by the fact, that had the piece of iron, which measured more than an inch, and which imbedded itself in his head, struck his skull squarely he would have been killed instantly.

Mr. Yount was a trusted employee of the Company, honest and industrious, and it is needless to say, has the sympathy of all in his misfortune.

Reunion of Farmers.

The thirteenth annual picnic of the Farmers of Columbia and adjoining counties will be held at Grass Mere Park, Thursday, Aug. 17th 1905. Two good speakers have been engaged and will be on hand to deliver addresses.

Grass Mere Park cannot be surpassed as a picnic ground. It contains about forty acres, surrounded by the famous Fishing Creek, and while there is an abundance of shade, there is also plenty of chance to enjoy the sunshine.

A ball ground of about five acres has been laid out joining the grove on the south. There are three never-failing springs of pure, cool water situated one on either side and one at the head of the Park. Seats, swings, dancing floor and other conveniences have been provided.

There will be two games of base ball, at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., between Grass Mere and Berwick A. A., and Grass Mere and the Ex-Y. M. C. A., of Bloomsburg. A good band has been secured to furnish music.

The Bloomsburg and Sullivan Railroad will run a special train.

		A. M. Round trip	Children
D. L. & W. dept	7:30	60c	30c.
Light Street	8:00	55c	30c.
Orangeville	8:15	50c	25c.
Forks	8:27	40c	20c.
Zeners	8:33	40c	20c.
Stillwater	8:42	35c	20c.
Benton	9:00	25c	15c.
Edsons	9:05	20c	10c.
Coles Creek	9:10	20c	10c.

Arrive Grass Mere Park 9:30 a. m.

Passengers from Jamison City take regular train. Passengers arriving on P. & R., 8:33 a. m. train, and on D. L. & W., 8:53 a. m. train, will take regular B. & S. train leaving Bloomsburg at 9 a. m.

1st Section special train south will leave Grass Mere Park promptly at 4:50 p. m., and run to Bloomsburg without stop to connect with D. L. & W. train north at 6:05 p. m., and P. & R. train south at 7:00 p. m.

2nd Section will leave Grass Mere Park promptly at 5:00 p. m. and will make all stops.

A LARGE ENROLLMENT.

We are informed that the Literary Institute and State Normal School, at Bloomsburg, Pa., is enrolling large numbers of students in its various departments for the ensuing year.

This school is increasing in popularity every year. Not only does it attract because of its high standard of excellence, but also because the school's reputation is so excellent and far-reaching that young people educated there have the best chance for positions. We advise young people to send for a catalog.

PURELY PERSONAL

Gerald Gross is spending his vacation at Atlantic City.

W. E. Eveland of Fishingcreek was a town visitor on Monday.

William Webb of West Pittston was in town over Sunday.

Miss Bertha Hagenbuch has been visiting friends at Jonestown.

Paul R. Eyerly and William Fegley spent Sunday at Atlantic City.

Miss Florence Smith of Mifflinville is visiting Miss Cora Thomas at Hazleton.

Chas. M. Evans made a business trip to New York and Philadelphia this week.

Mrs A. W. Sharpless has arrived home from a several day's visit in Catawissa.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Klase of Benton joined the excursion to Atlantic City on Monday.

Miss Grace Elliott of Reading was the guest of Miss Delia Geisinger at Espy this week.

Miss Elizabeth Long of Wilkes Barre, was the guest of Miss Laura Warner over Sunday.

Miss Bessie Quick formerly of Bloomsburg now residing at Hazleton, is the guest of friends at Muncy.

Guy Sleppy who has been spending his vacation with his parents in town, will return to Scranton on Monday.

A. H. Edgar, wife and family of Benton were in Bloomsburg between trains on Monday en route for Atlantic City.

Miss Annie Werntz who has been the guest of Miss Anna Creasy, returned to her home at Annapolis on Monday.

Mrs. William Wren and little daughter, of Lewistown, are visiting Mrs. Wren's parents Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Woods, on Iron Street.

Mrs Ewing of Altoona, is the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Agnes Smith on West Third Street. She was formerly Miss Alice Smith, daughter of the late A. C. Smith Esq. and resided here for many years.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT BERWICK

Angelo Fiouoni Took Hold of Live Wire And Was Electrocuted

Anglo Fiouoni, an Italian laborer employed at the wheel fonudry at Berwick took hold of a live electric light wire and was immediately killed Monday afternoon.

Fiouoni with two other Italians were unloading a car of lumber directly under an electric light wire. The lumber consisted of longer sticks and one of these was raised and over turned end for end out of the car. The men did not see the wires hanging above them so when they let go the stick struck the wire and knocked it down along side of the car at the same time tearing off the insulation. The foreigner not realizing the danger connected with electric light wires took hold of it to throw it out of the way. As it happened the place where he seized the wire was just where it was bare.

The wire was used for feeding a large arc light and was charged with 1100 volts. He was also standing in an iron bottom car which added to the shock.

One of the fellow workmen grabbed the man and pulled him from the wire and in so doing received a severe shock himself. He stated that while he was trying to free the man from the wire his body quivered and jerked from head to foot. His fingers were partly burned off and death was instantaneous.

Trouoni was 30 years of age and boarded in West Berwick. He is unmarried.

Twins That Are Mere Mites.

Perhaps the most remarkable pair of twins ever born in Columbia county first saw the light of day in the village of Espy last week, says the Berwick *Enterprise*.

The parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Swagart, reside on Second street in that place. The babies are boys and are the smallest bits of humanity ever born in the county.

The largest of the two weighs four pounds exactly and his head could be easily placed in a tea cup. The smallest of the babies weighs just two pounds and it is almost impossible to imagine the appearance of a baby of this size. Its head is about the size of an ordinary apple, its fingers about like match sticks and its eyes like small beads.

The babies are both apparently healthy and are apt to live to be men. The parents, besides these have four other children who are not by any means undersized.

The Swagart home is thronged with visitors anxious to see these wonderful babies and the parents are proud of the mites. The mother says that for the first three days of their existence the smallest child was unable to take nourishment in the usual manner but it was kept alive with a stimulant and it now eats, sleeps and moves like any other child of its age.

Does Advertising Pay?

A Texas girl advertised for a husband and got him. The total expenses for advertising, wedding outfit, etc., were $11. Within a year he died, leaving her an insurance policy of $10,000. And yet some people say it doesn't pay to advertise.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Linen Sale

Now being held by THE CLARK STORE offers buyers of Linens for all household use in the way of Table Linens, Pattern Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Lunch Cloths, Towelings by the yard, etc. Most acceptable values which it will pay any thrifty person to investigate and procure linens now at the special prices this Linen Sale offers. Come and see them. These linens are our own regular stock—no linen bought for a special sale, but good dependable stock.

SPECIAL

Bleached table linen 72 inches wide at 1.00 yd.

All linen napkins, fine goods at 1.32 dozen.

See the 37½c. table linens.

SEE THESE

A pure linen Damask unbleached, good width at 45c yard.

Bleached cotton table linen 56in. at 21½c. yd.

Damask and huck towels, good size at 22½c. each.

COUNTERPANES.

We will continue the sale of these at 85c., 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.25, 3.35.

Shrunken Muslin.

Yard wide at 15c. yard.

36in. linen suitings 30c. and 50c. a yard.

Wash Dress Goods.

All at big reductions this week. See them.

75c. for Trimmed Hats worth 2.00 to 3.00.

Black Mohairs.

English make, fine, bright finish at 50c., 75c., 85c., 1.00 a yard.

Rain Coats, Covert Jackets.

At specially reduced prices this week.

27in. Black Taffeta Silk at 75c yd. 36in. at 1.00.

STOCKINGS For men, women and children, all sizes at all prices.

The Clark Store.

TALK NO. 67.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

The proper care of the eyes will save all the worries and miseries that neglect of them will surely bring.

Correctly fitted glasses will remedy the ills already begun.

Skill and experience alone can adjust glasses properly.

Geo. W. Hess,

OPTICIAN AND JEWELER, BLOOMSBURG, PENNA

Alexander Brothers & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

—o—

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JUPITER, KING OSCAR, WRITTEN GUARANTEE, COLUMBIAN, ETC.

Also F. F. Adams & Co's FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains

You Will Find a Nice Line at

W. H. BROWER'S

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

PHOTOS

—o—

For the Satisfactory Kind in Up-to-date Styles, go to

Capwell's Studio,

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We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

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Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, How to Secure Patents and TRADE-MARKS write to

GASNOW & Co.

Opposite U. S. Patent Office WASHINGTON D. C.

WEST INDIES' WARRIORS

Comic Opera Armies at Hayti and Santo Domingo.

A COUP BY GEN. JIMENEZ

Anecdotes of Some Queer Doings of the West Indian Soldiers and Marines. A Bit of German Humor—Novel Ways of Collecting Debts in Santo Domingo and Hayti.

The last revolution in Santo Domingo against the government of President Wes y Gil is only one of many which have taken place in that unhappy country since the assassination of President Heureaux in 1899. Heureaux was an iron-hearted, heavy-handed tyrant who kept the public peace by the simple expedient of hanging or shooting all the turbulent characters he could lay his hands upon. Since his death nobody has arisen strong enough to preserve order among the unruly Dominicans.

Jiminez became President after the death of Heureaux. He was deposed by his own Vice President, Vaquez, who, in turn, was kicked out by Wos y Gil, against whom the present revolution is directed. Jiminez is a wealthy man, having made several millions of dollars as a merchant in Santo Domingo. When in power he encouraged the development of his country by American capital, and that was the main cause of his downfall. Naturally he is well liked by the Americans who live in Santo Domingo or have pecuniary interests there. As Dominican politicians go, he is able and enlightened, but he is not a good fighter—a fatal drawback for a man of his aspirations. He generally stays in New York when out of power, puts up the money and lets other people do the fighting.

The stories told of the comic opera armies of Hayti and Santo Domingo are mostly true. An Englishman had a contract to supply coal to the steamers which called at the port of Santo Domingo City. Three or four hundred Dominicans worked for him, carrying the coal on their heads in baskets from the wharf to the steamers. For this work they were paid 25 cents a day. One day one of them asked for a holiday, saying he had to attend a review of the troops.

"You are one of the soldiers, then?" asked the Englishman.

"No, senor," the half-naked mulatto replied, "I am a general, and I have to lead my brigade at the review."

The navies of Hayti and Santo Domingo are even queerer than the armies. The writer was once invited aboard the Haytian flagship Crete-a-Pierrot, which was destroyed by the German gunboat Panther at Gonaives. The main deck was literally a farmyard. Pigs, goats, fowls and dogs ran about in the wildest confusion. Coal was stacked on deck, and the engine room would have driven McAndrew or any other good Scotch engineer frantic—it was so covered with dirt and rust. But the black and mulatto officers on the quarterdeck atoned for all shortcomings. They were gorgeous to behold, in their uniforms of white, blue, crimson, yellow, silver and gold. Some of them were real "horse marines," wearing beautifully polished Hessian boots and spurs!

The foreign residents of Port-au-Prince tell a story of Hayti's greatest naval engagement. It happened several years ago, before the building of the Crete-a-Pierrot. Hayti's navy then consisted of three leaky, rusty old tramp steamers, armed with a few ancient cannon, which were far more dangerous to the gunners than to the enemy.

Germany, having dunned Hayti in vain for an indemnity owing on account of outrages committed on German subjects during a revolution, at last sent a squadron of three ships to collect the money. The German commodore delivered his ultimatum. "You must pay the money before noon," he said, "or I shall take your ships."

The President and his Cabinet were defiant. They felt sure that their brave admiral and his sailors could vanquish the enemy with horrible slaughter.

Punctually at noon the shores of the harbor were lined with people waiting to see the glorious victory. Presently they saw the German ships putting out to sea, chased by the invincible armada of Hayti. Patriotic enthusiasm was at boiling point. But what was this? The gallant admiral and his heroic men were observed jumping over the sides of their ships into the sea and swimming toward shore. A glance through the telescope revealed the horrid truth. The Haytian vessels were not pursuing. They were being towed out to sea!

When the admiral landed, with his fine plumage bedraggled and spoiled, he said that the Germans had boarded his ship unawares and captured it while he was mapping out his plans for the glorious victory. He didn't think it was fair.

The President and his Cabinet had to run, hot foot, to the German Minister and promise to pay the indemnity at once if he would call the ships back. And, as the last straw to break their national pride, they were obliged to borrow the money for the indemnity from a German merchant at a usurious rate of interest. He was one of the very Germans against whom the outrages complained of had been committed, so he got his profit by paying the money from one pocket to the other.

Taming the Zebra.

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Owners of Fashionable London.

Four peers own the greater part of the West End of London. They are the three Dukes of Portland, Bedford and Westminster, and Lord Portman. The Duke of Bedford draws an income of £12,000 a year from the tolls of Covent Garden Market, and every orange, every potato, every bunch of flowers which passes through the market contributes to his income. The Duke has 118 acres of the metropolis, and resumed work again by it. That duke of Portland has 300 acres, covered with great shops and houses. The Duke of Westminster has sold land for building on at £6 10s. per foot. Lord Salisbury owns part of the Strand, including the land on which the Hotel Cecil and the Savoy Theatre stand, and the Duke of Norfolk is among the great landowners of the capital.—Tit-Bits.

Army Requisition for a Shop.

Soon after Philip Hichborn became chief constructor of the navy, which gave him the rank of commodore, he paid a visit to the Boston Navy Yard. He first made an informal call upon the commandant, his regular inspection visit was to occur next day.

"Do you want a commodore's salute to-morrow?" asked the commandant.

Commodore Hichborn was not much given to such things, and was about to refuse, when there was a twinkle in his eye.

"It was a familiar sound," said he in telling of the incident afterward. "Many years before—in fact, back in the fifties, I had heard that same bell in the same yard. It was the bell which regulated the workmen, and I as an apprentice boy was governed by it. I went to work by the bell, stopped for dinner by the bell, and resumed work again by it. That bell decided me, and I thought I would just like to hear how it would sound to be greeted by a commodore's salute instead of that bell, and I said to the commandant:

"I believe I will have that salute."—Washington Post.

Author Was His Own Critic.

A story of an author who was compelled to resort to subterfuge in order to get his book into public notice is being told in Paris. Jean Lombard had fought for many years against poverty and ill health, but nevertheless had produced several novels which were considered by those who read them to be works of genius, though they had been total failures as salable commodities. On his last work he concentrated all his hopes of recognition, but on publication the book showed every sign of going unnoticed. The author, however, hit upon a unique way of advertising it. He wrote from Marseilles a letter signed "An Indignant Republican," to the authorities in Paris violently censuring the book as dangerous to public morals, but the author's object was accomplished.—Exchange.

Marvelous Memory.

Many years ago Mr. Gladstone was traveling from Edinburgh to London by train. Opposite him sat a man who was reading a book. Mr. Gladstone, who was also reading, noticed that his fellow traveler frequently turned back to the beginning of the book and read a few lines over again. Finally the man closed the book and put it in his pocket. Mr. Gladstone asked him if he had finished it. "Yes," was the reply. "Then you have a marvelous memory," said Mr. Gladstone. "I have a fairly good memory," was the answer, "but I have had to read this book through three times to get it into my head."

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A FAMOUS BOUNDARY LINE

Survey of Mason and Dixon's Line Lately Completed.

THE ORIGINAL MARKERS.

The Work When First Done Extended Over the Period of Sixteen Years, from 1763 to 1779—Much Trouble Was Encountered with the Indians.

Mason and Dixon's line has just been surveyed for the first time since the scientists whose names it commemorates traced it, 140 years ago. The work now completed was done under the direction of a joint commission representing Pennsylvania and Maryland. This line, which became historic as the division between the slave States and the free States, was originally marked by stones or other designations placed one mile apart. But in the course of time many of the markers disappeared, and disputes as to local boundaries arose. Pennsylvania and Maryland each appropriated $5,000 for a new survey of the line, and work was begun in April, 1901. W. G. Hodgkins, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, being in charge of the corps of engineers.

As was the case with most of the land grants made by the British crown in the seventeenth century, William Penn and Lord Baltimore found that their respective provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland apparently overlapped each other. For fifty years much lawlessness prevailed along the border because of the boundary disputes, and the settlers did not know to whom they owed allegiance. Finally, in 1760, the proprietaries of the two provinces employed Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two celebrated astronomers of London, to fix the boundary line. They began work in 1763. In June, 1766, when the party had reached the top of the Little Alleghany Mountains, 160 miles from the starting point, the Indians assumed a threatening attitude. Although the surveyors seemed to be peaceable, the red men could not understand why the palefaces should cut this road through the forest, or why some of them spent much of the night in gazing at the stars through brass cylinders. Finally the Indians forbade further progress. Then at a cost of £500 a council of the Six Nations was convened in New York, in June, 1767, and permission was secured to continue the work. The council sent a party of braves to act as escort to Mason and Dixon, and the survey was resumed; but in September, when the Monongahela was reached, the Indians again grew restless, and Mason and Dixon were obliged to abandon their task twenty-four miles from their goal. In 1779 other engineers completed that part of the line between Pennsylvania and what was then Virginia, but is now West Virginia.

Mason and Dixon were both elected members of the American Philosophical Society. They returned to England, and later were sent to the Cape of Good Hope to observe the transit of Venus. Dixon died in England in 1777, but Mason came to Philadelphia, where he died in 1787.

It is the portion of Mason and Dixon's line that extends as far as the western limits of Maryland, which has just been resurveyed. Some of the original boundary stones were found to be still in place. They had been chiseled in England from limestone, and weigh 500 pounds each, being four and one-half feet high and one foot square. On one side is the letter "P," and on the other the letter "M." Every fifth stone bore the coat-of-arms of the two proprietaries.

Mr. Hodgkin's men endeavored to trace the stones that were missing, and succeeded in recovering a large number. Some were doing duty as doorsteps, some were in bake-ovens, one served as a curbstone in Clearspring, Md., and two had been used in building a church along the national pike. The old markers in many instances bore curious inscriptions, some carved by soldiers of the Federal and Confederate armies during the campaigns of the civil war. Every one of these stones that could be secured was placed in position on the boundary line. If broken, the pieces were clamped together. The stones were set in a bed of concrete, to guard against future removal.

In a few localities a half dozen or more of these stones were found in proximity. This leads to the belief that possibly they were not put to actual use as boundary markers. It is known that the full number of stones required by Mason and Dixon was imported, but in conveying them westward through the forests, so many difficulties were encountered, it is supposed, that a portion of the consignment was abandoned along the road; and in the course of years settlers found these stones useful for a variety of purposes other than that for which they were intended. This theory is substantiated by the fact that the western part of Mason and Dixon's line was found to be marked principally by mounds or wooden posts, few stones being discovered.

During the survey many interesting stories came to light in connection with Mason and Dixon's line. In Hartford County, Maryland, where one of the stones was found to be broken, it is generally believed by the people that the stone was suddenly severed on the day when South Carolina seceded from the Union.

WOMAN'S SENSE OF HONOR.

Dr. Van Dyke Says Collective Life Is Needed to Develop It.

There is one good result which I firmly believe girls are going to get out of their collective life, and that is a fuller development of the sense of honor. This is a delicate subject. Every one knows that women are generally better than men. Their standards of purity and temperance and reverence and kindness and self-sacrifice are higher, and they are more in earnest about living up to them. But one thing is lacking—a clearer conception and a stronger sense of that fine flower of fair dealing which is called honor.

Women are inclined (remember, I am speaking collectively, and with full exceptions) to think somewhat lightly of obligations which rest merely upon a tacit understanding and mutual confidence. They are not trained to a state of things in which a nod of the head amounts to a binding contract, and a gesture of the hand is a promise to pay good money. They have so long enjoyed the privilege of changing their minds that they regard it as a reserved right, only surrendered when they have actually signed a document. Within the limits of the law they will do their best to get out of things that they do not like. It is not easy for them to see why they should not take an advantage when it is for their interest to do so. They have a tendency to regard the states of love and war as perpetual and universal, and to deal with their rivals and their enemies according to the old maxim which says that everything is fair under those conditions.

College life sometimes develops a peculiar form of self-importance which cannot be regarded as agreeable or useful either in its masculine or in its femine form. It may be called the academic vanity; and it comes from mistaking the little world of college for the big world to which it is only one of the vestibules. You will see, every now and then, a young person who has made this mistake; a collegian, whose college spirit is a form of self-complacency, and who exercises a bland contempt or a painful condescension toward all outsiders; a prize-winner or a class idol whose successes have resulted in a visible enlargement of the cranial circumference. Girls as well as men are subject to the attacks of this bacillus of the big head. The megacephalous microbe is less frequent among girls than among men, and its effects are likely to be of shorter duration. They seldom last more than two or three years after graduation. As a rule, I think that you will find that girls who have had the benefit of the collective life are characterized by a certain straightforwardness and level-headedness which make them easy to get on with. Supercilious airs and self-complacent assumptions are more rare among them than among the girls whose experience of life has been confined to the mirror-lined apartments of a luxurious home and the echoing solitudes of what is called "society."—Dr. Henry van Dyke, in Harper's Bazar.

Roads of Columbia.

The railway of the country, apparently, amount to about 400 miles, but no two authorities or maps agree as to their exact location or length. The longest stretch of continuous track is less than seventy miles in length, and there is no such thing as a trunk line anywhere in the country, although several have been "projected" during the last twenty years.

There are but a few miles of dirt road in the entire country on which any wheeled vehicle can be used, and the chief arteries of travel are still the mule paths. Colombia is said to have a standing army of 6,000 men and a navy consisting of three small gunboats and one cruiser.

The Department of Panama has no more natural connection with Colombia, nor is it any more accessible to that country, than if it were an island. South of the isthmian railway, which crosses it from Colon to Panama, is a tropical wilderness of miasmatic swamps and broken hills, travel through which is dangerous if not impossible, even to the half-savage natives who people its remote shores. The climate about the Chagres River is typical of most of this southerly jungle, which effectually shuts off Colon and Panama from the South American mainland.

Falls Second to Niagara.

Though practically unknown to the world at large, the falls of Iguazu stand second only to Niagara. The Iguazu River forms the boundary between Argentina and Brazil. Twelve miles above its junction with the Parana the river bed bends almost at right angles. The main volume of water, moving with great velocity round the inner or Brazilian bank, rushes into a long, narrow gorge, at one point in which the waters make a clear leap of 210 feet. This gorge does not intercept the whole volume of the river water, and the surplus currents rush out past it into the wide elbow formed by the bend, descending in two leaps of 100 feet each in the horseshoe called the Argentine Falls. The distance from where the waters enter the Brazilian pit to their last cascade on the Argentine side is 6,000 feet.—Exchange.

A Subterfuge.

Sharpe—I wonder why that Baltimore girl wished to be married up in a balloon?

Whealton—Probably she had boasted that she wouldn't marry the best man on earth.—Chicago News.

DON'T BE HYPNOTISED,

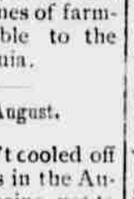
Hoodwinked, hoodooed, or over-persuaded into accepting a substitute for Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription with its record of nearly 40 years, embracing hundreds of thousands of cures of woman's peculiar ailments. It's the only remedy for woman's ills sold by druggists, that is not full of "booze"—poor whisky, or bad alcohol.

A guarantee of $1000 is offered that "Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, opium or other harmful drug. Keeps in any climate.

"Favorite Prescription" is a powerful invigorating tonic, and imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

It's an insult to your intelligence for a dealer to attempt to palm off upon you an alcoholic *substitute* for this world-famed medicine. You *know* what you want. It's his business to *meet that want*. When he urges some *substitute* he's thinking of the larger profit he'll make—not of your welfare.

$50,000 GIVEN AWAY. In copies of The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book that sold to the extent of 500,000 copies a few years ago, at $1.50 per copy. Last year we gave away $30,000 worth of these invaluable books. This year we shall give away $50,000 worth of them. Will **you** share in this benefit? If so, send only 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only for book in stiff paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



If out of health, write to old Dr. Pierce. He will send you good, fatherly, professional advice without charge.

These sugar-coated little Pellets are the smallest, the easiest to take, and the easiest in the way they act. No griping, no violence, no disturbance to the system, diet or occupation. They are the Original Little Liver Pills, first put up by old Dr. R. V. Pierce, over 40 years ago. They have been much imitated but never equaled. They come in vials, always fresh and reliable: a convenient vest-pocket remedy.

Institute For Farmers.

Department of Agriculture Arranges For Four Hundred Meetings.

Dates and speakers for 400 farmers' institutes, to be held under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture during the season of 1905-6, have been arranged by Deputy Secretary Martin.

The state has been divided into six sections, and a corps of three lecturers will be sent into each section. These lecturers include many well known authorities on agricultural subjects.

Deputy Secretary Martin has arranged also to conduct a series of practical schools of instruction in agriculture, each school to continue from three to five days, for the purpose of giving actual object lessons in the more important lines of farming operations adaptable to the conditions in Pennsylvania.

"Tom Watson's" For August.

The hot weather hasn't cooled off Tom Watson's editorials in the August number of his magazine—not to any considerable extent. Nor has his serious illness impaired the vigor or lessened the fearlessness of his attacks upon the national evils. However, the August *Tom Watson's* makes a concession to the heat of summer by an unusual quantity of good fiction and some special articles, which are interesting as well as forceful and instructive. "The Money Show," by Frederick Upham Adams, told in story form, is a stinging and bitter satire against the dollar worship of our moneyed classes and its attendant social and individual decadence. "Should the Government Own the Railways?" by J. A. Edgerton, and "Populism or Socialism," by Charles Q. De France, are meaty in content. Among the short stories, Agnes Louise Provost's "The Negligible Quantity" is one of the summer's best short stories, as well as a sturdy blow at all those capitalistic enterprises that make the safety of human life secondary to the accumulation of wealth. The number is bright with bits of humor and wit and contains several very good short poems. (Ten cents. *Tom Watson's Magazine*, New York.)

Here is Relief for Women.

If you have pains in the back, Urinary, Bladder or Kidney trouble, and want a certain, pleasant herb remedy for woman's ills, try Mother Gray's AUSTRALIAN-LEAF. It is a safe monthly regulator. At druggists or by mail 50 cts. Sample package FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y. 7-27 4t

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Veterinary Specifics cure diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs and Poultry by acting directly on the SICK PARTS without loss of time.

A. A. CURES } FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammations, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
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50c. each: Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

"17" BOOK MAILED FREE.

RAILROAD NOTES

Special Excursions and Reduced Rates.—Of Interest to our Many Readers.

ASBURY PARK BOOKLET. Descriptive publication issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just issued an attractive booklet descriptive of Asbury Park. The publication is designed to present the attractions and claims of Asbury Park as a summer seaside resort.

Persons desiring information concerning this popular resort may obtain a copy of the booklet by enclosing two cents in postage stamps to Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, Pa. 2t

SPECIAL ELEVEN-DAY EXCURSION to Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, or Long Branch via Pennsylvania Railroad. For the benefit of those desiring to visit the great Ocean Grove Camp Meeting, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, on August 25, sell excursion tickets to Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, or Long Branch from stations named below at the very low rates quoted.

These tickets will be good for passage to Philadelphia on train indicated, thence on regular trains leaving Broad Street Station at 12:27 2:32, 3:30, 4:00 and 4:09 p. m. that day to destination.

East Bloomsburg	8:34	$4.50
Catawissa	8:40	4:50
South Danville	9:00	4:50
Philadelphia	Arrive 3:16 p. m.	

Tickets will be good for return passage on regular trains, except limited express trains, until September 4, inclusive, and will permit of stop-off at Philadelphia within limit returning. 2t

Much Candy Poisonous

Startling Discoveries Have Been Made

Food Comissioner Warren has announced that his agents have obtained evidence that much impure candy and cake is being sold He said that his attention was called to the matter by parents who had been advised by physicians that the stomach ailments from which their children were suffering was due to their having eaten doctored candy and cake, and a chemical analysis of samples had disclosed that mineral pigments or ochres had been used to make artificial chocolate. He said that in many cases it had been found that in some artificial chocolate layer cake the chocolate consisted of ordinary pigment and glucose, while a coal tar dying belonging to the azo group, many of which are poisonous, had been substituted for eggs. Chocolate fudge has been discovered to be nothing more or less than paint and glucose. He said counsel, State Senator Brown, is preparing a case that would mean the arrest within a few days of a well known Philadelphia manufacturer in connection with the sale of artificial chocolate.

The Potato Crop.

The old cry of a short potato crop is out again, and the people are apprehensive that that much needed article of food will be scarce and dear this winter. There is no doubt but the early crop will not come up to the expectation of the grower, for the dry season of the past month or two has retarded the yield. A prominent farmer of one of the nearby valleys, says that there should be no alarm regarding the crop in general, for they all expected a fair yield of late potatoes owing to the rains of the last week or two, and as that is the crop which every person stows away in the cellar for the winter there is no need of being afraid as to the supply and quality.

Writer of Anonymous Letters.

There is no meaner type in the human species than the writer of anonymous letters. He is a sneak and a coward by instinct, and a low, despicable, lawless cur in society and business. For real or fancied grievances he attacks people, like the thief and the incendiary, under cover of darkness. He does not scruple to ruin a home, to injure the business reputation of a competitor or blacken the reputation of an innocent girl, if he can gain a personal advantage, or gratify his vindictive nature. When the law catches him, as it often does, it has less respect for him than any other class of criminals.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

SOLDIERS OF "LIBERATION"

Sole Occupation of Organized Bands of Ruffians.

SECRET POLICE AGENTS

Surgical Operations Performed to Incapacitate Them for Service—Extraordinary Increase of "Free Tickets"—Nothing Impossible to the Medical Specialist.

A sidelight is thrown on the burden of military conscription in Russia by the proceedings in a case which has been followed in Odessa for many days with exceptional interest. The attention of the higher military authorities in that town was called some time ago to the extraordinary increase in the number of "free tickets" made out by the divisional military doctors in the names of soldiers who had served but a short period of their term with the colors. The investigations set on foot by the military authorities were continued over a larger area with the assistance of secret police agents, and many of the soldiers to whom "free tickets" had recently been given were hunted up, re-examined by a special medical and surgical staff, and vigorously cross-examined as to their previous health and the manner in which they came to be physically or constitutionally unfit to complete their term of service. Several of the rejected soldiers acknowledged that individuals whom they named, and whom they had met sometimes in the vicinity of their barracks, had induced them to liberate themselves from their "unbearable burden" of service by tampering with their health.

The military authorities have now succeeded in arresting a well-organized band of ruffians, whose sole occupation for years has been the "liberation" of young Russian soldiers and recruits from military service. At the head of the society was a certain Kreek, who had under him several pseudo-doctors and touting agents. The method employed by the latter was to invite young soldiers singly to a restaurant, where, after a meal, the tout enlarged on the burdens of Russian military service, and the possibility of the soldiers losing life in battle, or of his being drafted to some distant military district where he would be liable to the severest punishment for the slightest offence at the hands of arbitrary non-commissioned officers. When at last the agent was satisfied that business was assured with one soldier, he communicated with the head of the society without delay and set to work to inveigle another. Kreek, the "head," would arrange an interview with the latest acquisition, settle with him what operation to perform upon him in order to incapacitate him for military purposes, and fix the amount of money he should pay. The soldier might if he liked choose to become deaf. If so, the "doctor" of the society would bore his ear and irretrievably damage the tympanum. If he wanted a disease inoculated into his system the means were at the disposal of Kreek's "medical" specialist. In short, if he wanted any organ of his body tampered with, Kreek had a "surgical" specialist in his employment to whom nothing was impossible.

The evidence adduced during the protracted hearing of the case against Kreek and others, and several soldiers who, in spite of their confession, were tried before the same court-martial, has proved that sums of £40 even were received by Kreek for the "liberation" of some of the Russian rank and file. The details of some of the operations performed by the "doctors" and "surgeons" of the band are too nauseous for publication. The guilt of Kreek and two others has been fully established. Kreek has accordingly been sentenced to deprivation of all personal, civil, and property rights, and to two and a half years' servitude in a correctional corps. Two members of his society, one a touting agent, the other a "doctor," have been sentenced to deprivation of all rights and to two years' servitude in a correctional corps, while, among others, two of the soldiers who submitted to operations have been sentenced to partial deprivation of rights and to servitude in a military disciplinary battalion for a term of one year.—Kieff Correspondence London Times.

Napoleon's Bed for Sale.

The bed on which Napoleon died at St. Helena is being offered for sale in Paris. The bedstead is made of brass, and was given by the emperor to Comte de Montholon, who was with him at St. Helena. It is now the property of the Comtesse de Montholon, who is the last representative of the family, and, as she is very old and has no one to leave it to, she is now willing to sell it. The comtesse also has in her possession a dinner service which belonged to Napoleon. The price asked for the bedstead is £50,000, and it will most probably be secured by one of the American collectors of Napoleon relics.—Tit-Bits.

Liszt's Hint to the Czar.

Czar Nicholas of Russia once asked Liszt to play in his presence, but during the performance started a conversation with an aide de camp. Liszt stopped playing at once. The czar sent to ask what was the matter. "When the emperor speaks," said Liszt, "every one must be silent." The czar smilingly took the hint, and the playing proceeded.—Exchange.

FILIPINO DISHES.

Some of the Articles That We May Eat Some Day.

Ever eat a dish of cinigang na isda? Sampled the delights of escabeche isda? Toyed with the graceful and comforting tortang baca? Or the cari cari? Or michidang baca? These dishes, say the St. Louis Republic, have not yet made their appearance on the menu cards of either Fifth avenue or Sixth avenue, but if the influence of returned travelers from the Philippines goes for anything they will in time assume a prominent place on the bills of fare.

Mr. Filipino in his natural state of life enjoys rather a limited diet. That is to say, the diet itself is limited, but the form of its preparation is as varied as the changing hues of the sunset over Manila Bay. Fish and rice, rice and fish, fish, rice, fish without rice, rice without fish—that about exhausts the menu as far as the "rice paddy hombre" and the "barrie native" are concerned. In comparatively higher stations of life in our colony on the Pacific the little brown brother indulges in a wider range.

There is this peculiarity about the dish of the country, it contains some form of bauang (garlic), luya (ginger), or sampaloc (tamarind). These the native must and does have.

Careful observation has resulted in an insight into the archipelago cook book, which shows the following standard dishes.

Cinigang na Isda—A fish stew, aided by a plentiful portion of sampaloc and seasoned with salt and pepper.

Pritong Isda—Pour enough cocoanut oil in a skillet to hold the fish. Fry it to a grateful brown. Serve in sour sauce.

Pascio no Isda—Simply pickled fish, vinegar and salt forming the pickling fluid.

Escabeche Isda—Take a small fish, fry it in a pan holding grease and luya, and sprinkle it freely with powdered sugar when ready to serve. Fish and sugar make a delectable (Filipino) combination.

Cardillong Isda—Clean a small fish, remove the bones, mince and mix with beaten eggs. Scramble the whole and serve hot.

Ynihoa na Tio—Select a panful of small fish about the size of sardines, allow them to dry in the sun, and serve whole.

At Tinapa—The same as ynihoa na tio, except that instead of being sundried the fish are cured by smoking.

Cinigang na Carne—A meat stew with a seasoning of sampaloc.

Pritong Carne—Fried meat, served with a very sour sauce.

Pucherong Baca—A stew made of beef and plentifully seasoned with luya.

Dinaguang Baca—Something on the order of our blood pudding, being a mixture of beef blood and campaloc.

Dream of the Miner.

The first men in the mines were a sort of madmen. Like Cortez and his men, they expected every day, every hour, to come upon untold wealth, says Joaquin Miller in the Sunset Magazine. Men really expected to find houses of gold, or at least nuggets as big as barns. I remember that I always, day after day, year after year, expected, some time and in some strange and sudden way, to stumble on a colossal fortune. Yet if I should receive 25 cents a day for what work I did in the mines, there would to-day be quite a balance to my credit, and a hundred thousand miners could say as much.

No, the mines never paid the men who worked them, greatly, whether in this rich camp or elsewhere. But the gold that was dug out contributed to the wealth of the world and carried it on and up, so that no one should now complain. The great big lumps of gold, however, were never found. You can search the gold history of all Australia, and be surprised to learn that there was never yet a single lump or nugget of gold found too heavy to be handled by even a woman. Many nuggets were found, it is true, that were very promising in weight and size, but that was all. Yet they were like alluring beacon lights, and every new nugget, or new and rich deposit of dust, only excited men the more. So, like the gold-hunting Spaniards, they pierced every mountain pass, every accessible river on the western slope before they had been here a year. It is a notable fact that all the placer mines in California were found during the first three months.

The Seychelles Islands.

The Seychelles islands, which now form a British colony, formerly belonged to the French, who transplanted on Mahe, the chief of the islands, cinnamon, cloves, and nutmegs from Mauritius in the hope of wrestling the lucrative spice monopoly from the Dutch colonies. When war broke out between England and France in 1788 the governor of the islands gave orders that in the event of an attack the spice plantations were to be destroyed. Soon afterward a French ship from Madagascar visited Mahe to take in wood and water, and the captain, fearing the English might be in possession, adopted the ruse of hoisting the English flag. The result was that the officer in charge of the island, having no troops for its defense, set fire to the whole of the spice trees, which had previously been surrounded with inflammable material. It was not till 1794 that Mahe was captured by the British.—Exchange.

People whose nerves are on edge are incapable of cutting much of a figure.

A LAND FULL OF MISERIES

Owing to Revolutions its Resorces are Scarcely Touched.

AREA 473,000 SQ. MILES.

Colombia Is Fertile, and Rich in Minerals — People Shiftless — Manana the Stock Phrase of the Natives—Their Pride Is Phenomenal—Roads of Colombia.

The republic of Colombia, like several others of the South American States, is a republic in little more than name and outward form. When not in the throes of one of its periodic revolutions, it is at the mercy of a military dictator. It has already had seven constitutions, and the march of political events is so rapid that its own historians can hardly keep pace with them. Colombian history during the past eighteen years is characterized by Senor Morales as one of unprecedented misgovernment, confusion and tyranny. In form the government comprises a Senate of twenty-seven members, a house of representatives of sixty-six members elected by universal male suffrage for terms of four years, and a president whose term of office is six years.

The operation of universal suffrage in Colombia is thus described by Senor Morales: "Election day in the cities and towns of importance was one for the display of power and violence. The troops garrisoned there, and the police, from the first hours of the day, headed by their chiefs, surrounded the election tables and proceeded to deposit their votes. In that proceeding they nearly exhausted the time allotted by the law for the purpose to the citizens; for each soldier and each police agent voted under two distinct names and under more if necessary. The free citizen who might venture an effort to break through that barrier of soldiers to approach the urn and deposit his vote was ill-used, beaten, wounded, and threatened with death by the chiefs of the forces and the police. Regarding the present government, Senor Morales writes:

"A government de facto rules the country by the power of its bayonets backed by no political party."

The area of Colombia, excluding Panama, the most westerly of the nine departments into which it was divided, is estimated at 437,000 square miles, but several of the boundary lines are still in dispute and no accurate figures are obtainable. The same uncertainty prevails regarding the population, which is curiously estimated at from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000. The chief cities are Bogota, the capital, population estimated at 100,000; Barranquilla, the chief port, population 40,000; Medellin, population 40,000; Panama, 30,000; Cartagena, 20,000, and Bucaramanga, 20,000.

Colombia is fertile, and rich in minerals, but owing to the shiftless character of the people, and the constant revolutions, its vast resources have been scarcely touched.

Immense beds of good coal are known to exist in several sections, and gold, silver, copper, and other valuable minerals are already mined to some extent. Along the sea coast and in the interior valleys tropical conditions prevail, suitable for the growth of those agricultural products requiring great heat and high humidity; while on the interior plateaus and table lands, from 4,000 to 8,000 feet above the sea, the products of the temperate zone can be profitably cultivated.

About half the population of Colombia are whites, or half-castes, the remainder being Indians and negroes—negroes in the lowlands and Indians in the interior mountain regions. Manana (to-morrow) is the stock phrase of the natives.

"The pride of the Colombian of pure Spanish descent,' says Mr. Scruggs, "is phenomenal, and runs into strange freaks. If poor, he is a sort of aristocratic hobo—not ashamed to beg, but offended if offered work, since to accept would be to forfeit his position as a gentleman. With him there is no such thing as the dignity of labor, and the gulf between gentility and honest toil is impassable."

In the cities all men of any standing are doctors, generals, or professors. Sunday is a holiday, occupied with cock fighting, bull fighting, drinking, and dancing. Every male smokes, and many of the ladies. French novels furnish the chief literary pabulum. A paper currency of over 350,000,000 pesetas is in circulation, which has depreciated to one-twenty-fifth of its face value. Although the metric system has been established by law, the old Spanish weights and measures are still used.

Colchester's Oyster Feast.

Famous indeed is the Colchester Oyster Feast, and to be invited is considered the highest compliment the town can confer, not only from the importance of the function but because at that meal is an unlimited supply of the finest obtainable natives, of which some sacks are consumed. Even from the times of the Romans these oysters have been celebrated, says the London Chronicle. Exclusive rights to the oyster fisheries were granted to the town under a charter of Richard I., and in the reign of Elizabeth horseloads of oysters were accepted as gifts by the courtiers of the time. Massinger's "Justice Greedy" commences his day with "a barrel of Colchester oysters," a statement that shows how altered are the customs of to-day.

CONVICTS PLAY BALL.

The Experiment Has Proved Successful and Will Be Maintained.

Baseball playing has been introduced by Warden Bridges among the inmates of the Charlestown State prison, with strikingly beneficial results. Not only has the game given the prisoners relaxation from a cell life and the workshop, but it has afforded a diversion for their minds, a breath of fresh air and a look at the blue heavens above. And not the least result of all is the improvement in discipline. No unruly prisoner can participate in the game, and many a man naturally fractious has been "good" just for the chance to go out in the prison yard and play a game of baseball.

Next to a pardon or an expiration of sentence, permission to play ball or see a ball game is the greatest boon that can be conferred upon any prisoner. To be deprived of the privilege of being a player or a spectator is the greatest punishment a prisoner can receive. He had much rather go into "solitary" than lose a game of ball.

The inmates have two nines, called this year the Resolutes and the Hustlers, and they play every fair weather Saturday from May to October. Every player is a prisoner and the umpires are likewise inmates. The league rules are followed strictly and the umpire is obeyed. In fact, the absence of "kicking" among the Charlestown prisoners shows them in an enviable light in comparison with some of the players seen on the league grounds. The two teams play for championship honors and every game is "written up" for the prison paper, the Mentor.

Ground rules naturally prevail, owing to the smallness of the prison yard, but there is room enough for 200 spectators, all prisoners. Some have seats and the others who stand are called "the bleachers." The games are played with just as much earnestness, enthusiasm and cheers as any professional game, and some of the playing is really professional in its quality. In fact, one of the leading pitchers is an old Boston league pitcher.

The experiment has proved so successful that Gen. Bridges will maintain it. This is one of the many sensible things he has introduced into prison life, and he deserves credit for it. Gen. Bridges's work at Charlestown is attracting attention beyond this State, and it is practical, sensible innovations such as this which make him an ideal man for such a place.—Boston Advertiser.

What Makes a Doctor.

The skill of a physician is in part similar to that of any other man of science. Primarily he should have a mind for detail and exact thinking. The method of exclusion, "it cannot be anything else, so it must be typhoid," or malaria, is the sign of vagueness, and has diminished with the progress of the laboratory spirit. The able diagnostician recognizes each disease not by loose obvious symptoms, but by a variety of exact details, often discoverable only on analysis, and peculiar to that disease. For years malaria has been made to cover more ignorance than any other disease, and in former times there were other words, such as the vapors, which cloaked the entire failure of the doctors to form concrete images of physiological conditions. This exact mind for detail makes the physician on the side of diagnosis. When it comes to acting on his understanding, to removing a condition which he understands, other qualities become requisite. Some of them are traits of mind, such as fertility of invention, resorcefulness in thinking of schemes, but others are traits of character, moral attributes, such as will, sympathy, tact, and infinite patience. No profession in our day has made such progress as the medical, counting surgery as part of it; and its unexampled improvement is part of our progress in science, the field of thought in which the nineteenth century was most notable. In many professions there has been no progress at all, certainly not in law or in the pulpit.—Collier's Weekly.

Mrs. Booth Tucker and the Donkey.

One story told of Mrs. Booth Tucker when a little girl of thirteen shows her to have been the true child of her parents. When walking along the shore at Portsmouth beside her governess she saw a donkey cart being driven along furiously by a lad who was belaboring the poor beast savagely. Breaking away from her companion, she rushed after it, and pulled the boy from his seat. Catching up his stick, she showered blows upon the lad's head and shoulders, with the words, uttered amid tears, "There, now, how do you like it?" Perhaps her pleading proved more powerful than the blows; but in a few moments the lad was kneeling beside the donkey asking God's forgiveness for his cruelty. The climax came with the girl driving back triumphantly in the cart beside the boy, who promised henceforth to be kind and to treat his donkey well.—London Chronicle.

A Definition.

"Diplomacy, Lester," said the henpecked man, replying to the inquiry of his small son, during, it may not be necessary to explain, the temporary absence of the majestic wife of the one and mother of the other; "diplomacy is what makes a man carve a turkey and unselfishly deal out to his family and the visitors their favorite helps, including the only portions which he himself really likes, and at the same time look like a putty saint."—Smart Set.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1905,

at two o'clock p. m. All that certain lot or piece of land situate in the town of Bloomsburg aforesaid at the southwest corner of Brugler's alley and Market street of the said town of Bloomsburg, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Brugler's alley, and Market street, thence south sixty-two and one half degrees west by said Brugler's alley one hundred and ninety-eight feet; thence by an alley south twenty-six and three-fourth degrees east fifty feet to lot of Laura L. Wilson; thence by said lot of Laura L. Wilson north sixty-two and one half degrees east one hundred and ninety eight feet to Market street aforesaid; thence by said Market street north twenty-six and three fourths degrees west fifty feet to the place of beginning, containing nine thousand nine hundred square feet be the same more or less, whereon is erected a

TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Martha M. Drinker and Margery A. Barkley, executrix of Charles G. Barkley, deceased vs. James S. Wilson and to be sold as the property of James S. Wilson.

W. W. BLACK,
Sheriff.
FREEZE, Attorney.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of Sundry writs of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1905,

at two o'clock p. m. All that certain piece or town lot of land being situate in the village of Rohrsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit. Beginning at a post on Main street of said village of Rohrsburg; thence by lot now or formerly of John McMurtrie south seventy-eight and one half degrees east one hundred and fifteen and one half feet to a post, and one fourth degrees west ninety and three fourths feet to a post; thence by land of the said P. D. Appleman north seventy-eight and one half degrees west one hundred and fifteen and one half feet to a post; thence by said Main street north eleven and one fourth degrees east ninety and three fourths feet to the place of beginning containing thirty-eight and one half perches of land strict measure, whereon is erected a

TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

barn and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of C. M. Swayze use vs P. D. Appleman and to be sold as the property of P. D. Appleman.

W. W. BLACK,
Sheriff.
FISHER, Attorney.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fi fa issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1905,

at two o'clock p. m,

All that certain lot of land situate on the north westerly corner of Fairview avenue and Mercer street in Michael's addition to the Borough of West Berwick, in the county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: On the east by Mercer street, on the south by Fairview avenue and on the north by Brittain street, being forty five feet in width and one hundred and sixty feet in depth, containing 7200 square feet of land and being numbered and designated as lot No. 204 Michael's addition to West Berwick, Pennsylvania, whereon is erected a small

FRAME BLACKSMITH SHOP.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of D. A. Michael vs. J. E. Merrell and to be sold as the property of J. E. Merrell.

W. W. BLACK,
Sheriff.
CHAS. C. EVANS, Atty.

REMOVAL OF CEMETERY.

Public notice is hereby given that on July 27th 1905, a joint petition was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of Columbia, by the Reformed church and the Saint Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran church both of the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., praying for a decree of said Court for the abandonment as a burial place of the old grave-yard, owned by the said churches as tenants in common, situate on the south-east corner of First and Centre streets in the said Town of Bloomsburg, and for leave to remove the remains of the dead therefrom, to some other suitable burial grounds in the vicinity, in accordance with the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided; whereupon it was ordered and directed by the said Court that a hearing be had in open Court for the purpose, for all parties interested to be heard, their proofs and allegations, on Monday the 4th day of September 1905 next, being the first day of the September sessions of Court, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and that previous public notice of the said hearing be given by advertisement for three successive weeks in two newspapers published in the said Town of Bloomsburg.

St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church.
Reformed Church.

Wm. Chrisman,
N. U. Funk,
Attys for Petitioners.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sarah Yeager, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Lloyd Yeager and Alfred Yeager, trustees of Sarah Yeager, deceased, will sit to perform the duties of his appointment at his office No. 46 Main street in the town of Bloomsburg, Pa., on Friday August 4th, 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when and where all persons interested in said estate may appear and make their claims or forever be debarred from coming in on said fund.

WM. C. JOHNSTON,
Auditor.
7-20 3t

Professional Cards.

N. U. FUNK.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ent's Building, Court House Square,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office, in Townsend's Building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE. JOHN G. HARMAN
FREEZE & HARMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on Centre Street, 1st door below Opera House.

H. A. McKILLIP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Columbian Building, 2nd Floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA

A. N. YOST.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Ent Building, Court House Square.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RALPH R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hartman Building, Market Squa
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office Over First National Bank,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG,
Office in Ent's Building,

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, Corner of Third and Main Sts
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office with Grant Herring.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Will be in Orangeville Wednesday each week.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wells' Building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg
Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office:—Ent building, over Farmers National Bank.
11-16-99

EDWARD. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office Liddicot building, Locust avenue

MONTOUR TELEPHONE. BELL TELEPHONE
EYES TESTED. GLASSES FITTED.
H. BIERMAN, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St.
10 a. m. to 2 p. m., 6:30 to 8 p. m.
BLOOMSBURG, PA

J. S. JOHN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 410 Main St
7-30-1y BLOOMSBURG, PA

J. J. BROWN, M. D.
THE EYE A SPECIALTY.
Eyes tested and fitted with glasses.
No Sunday work.
311 Market St., Bloomsburg, Pa.
Hours:—10 to 8 Telephone

DR. M. J. HESS,
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
Crown and bridge work
—A—
SPECIALTY,
Corner Main and Centre Streets.
BLOOMSBURG PA
Columbia & Montour Telephone connection.

DR. W. H. HOUSE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office Barton's Building, Main below Market
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner all work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
To be open all hours during the day.

C. WATSON McKELVY,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
(Successor to B. F. Hartman
Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

	CASH CAPITAL.	TOTAL ASSETS.	SURPLUS OVER ALL
Franklin of Phila..	$400,000	$3,198,529	$1,000,0
Penn'a, Phila.....	400,000	3,825,160	1,423,
Queen, of N. Y..	500,000	3,538,915	1,021,0
Westchester, N. Y.	300,000	1,753,307	423,
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,730,689	2,304

Office—First Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor.
All claims promptly adjusted and paid.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
INSURANCE AND REALESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS,
—o—
N. W. Corner Main and Centre. Streets
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
—o—
Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

SADE T. VANNATTA.
(Successor to C. F. Knapp.)
GENERAL INSURANCE
Office 238 Iron St., BLOOMSBURG,
Oct. 31, 1901. tf

CITY HOTEL,
W. A. Hartzel, Prop.
No. 121 West Main Street
Large and convenient sample rooms, bar rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine an liquors. First-class livery attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
I. A. SNYDER, Proprietor.
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms, ba rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1905.

BLOOMSBURG 23 YEARS AGO.

[Continued from 4th page.]

acquisition he has labored hard, and made ventures, the very boldness of which surprised people, and there were plenty of predictions of failure, but through good management and sagacity he has succeeded. And there are few but wish him continued success, as he has not only benefited himself by his bold operations, but given the town a boost which has sent it booming along the highway of improvement. The next man of wealth is Matthias S. Appleman, an extensive owner of ore lands, who is worth fully half a million. David Stroup, an industrious and acquisitive small dealer, is worth $100,000. The Moyer Brothers, extensive wholesale and retail druggists, are worth fully $100,000, having acquired their wealth within a few years. There are others whose fortunes range from $50,000 to $75,000, but the foregoing will suffice to show that Bloomsburg, although small, has within her borders men of greater wealth than are often found in larger and more pretentious places and that a prosperous future evidently lies before her.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

Bloomsburg has a number of representative men, also, who are distinguished for their abilities as statesmen, jurists and politicians, who should not be overlooked in this sketch. The first deserving attention is the Hon. William Elwell, president judge of the Twenty-sixth judicial district, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour. As an advocate he early distinguished himself at the bar, and when elevated to the bench he did not disappoint his friends, who claimed for him superior qualifications for that high position. For years Judge Elwell has been regarded as one of the ablest common pleas judges in the State, and so well satisfied are the people of his district with him that he was renominated unanimously a few weeks ago and will be supported at the polls irrespective of party.

As a politician and a statesman, the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, who also resides here, stands deservedly high. He served with success and ability as a United States Senator, as well as the representative of his government to one of the South America republics. He is a lawyer of ability and long since made his mark at the bar. He ran for Governor a few years ago but was defeated. Among the literary men of the town may be mentioned Colonel John G. Freeze. He is also a lawyer, but his mind runs largely to literary pursuits, and he has recently prepared an exhaustive history of Columbia county, which is ready for the press. That it will be a valuable work everybody admits, because the industrious and careful author is not likely to have omitted a single item worthy of being embalmed in history. Among the representative men, too, may be mentioned the members of the press. Bloomsburg has three excellent weekly papers. The COLUMBIAN conducted by Elwell & Bittenbender, is an able exponent of the principles of Democracy. The office is neat, well equipped, and Colonel Freeze's great local work will be printed there. The *Republican*, conducted by D. A. Beckley & James A. Brown, is the Republican organ of the county, and a paper of ability. Mr. Beckley has been postmaster since 1865, excepting two years during the administration of Andrew Johnson. On the accession of President Grant he was reinstated and has been kept in office ever since. Mr. Brown, who is a graduate of Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, divides his time between editing the paper and surveying. He stands high as a civil engineer, and is often engaged in running lines and locating proposed railroad routes. The *Sentinel*, another Democratic paper, is conducted by C. M. Vanderslice, who displays considerable energy in the publication of his journal.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.

Good Prospects for Oysters.

From the oyster beds in Rhode Island and elsewhere comes the information that the recent long period of hot weather has resulted in good prospects for a record crop of oysters during this fall and winter. Dealers say the water has been so warmed by continued hot weather that oyster "sets" have been unusually successful, and a reasonable weather will insure an immense crop.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Disfigured Skin

Wasted muscles and decaying bones.

What havoc!

Scrofula, let alone, is capable of all that, and more.

It is commonly marked by bunches in the neck, inflammations in the eyes, dyspepsia, catarrh, and general debility.

It is always radically and permanently cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which expels all humors, cures all eruptions, and builds up the whole system, whether young or old.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

DRIVING CLUB ORGANIZED

The Bloomsburg Driving Club was organized Monday night. The following well known gentlemen, all of them turf enthusiasts, compose the membership: C. M. Creveling, R. F. Vanderslice, George J. Vanderslice, T. E. Hyde, C. W. Runyon, George H. Keiter, Dr. G. H. Welliver, C. W. Rabb, Harry Corell, Peter Kline, J. Warner Mifflin, Warland Evans, C. W. McKelvy, I. L. Rabb, F. A. Wetherly, E. F. Carpenter, C. H. Collar, M. Stackhouse, John G. Harman, F. G. Yorks.

The officers elected were: T. E. Hyde, president; C. W. Runyon, treasurer and A. N. Yost, secretary. It was decided to hold race meets at regular intervals possibly about two each year. The first of these meets will be held on the Fair grounds here on Friday and Saturday the 25th and 26th of this month. All the details were arranged, and everything points to a successful meet, and two days of highly enjoyable sport, particularly to horsemen, and they are numerous throughout this section.

The program for the two days is herewith appended, as is also the smounts of the purses:

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25TH

2.40 Trot or Pace, Purse	$100
2:20 Trot or Pace, Purse	100
Free for all county horses ½ mile heats	50

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26TH

2:14 Trot or Pace, Purse	$100
2:27 Trot or Pace, Purse	100
2:40 Trot or Pace, county horses ½ mile heats	50

A MARVELOUS ENTERPRISE.

Every day the expression is heard, "It is marvelous how a Sunday newspaper can give to its readers free of charge such a beautiful color magazine as is given with *The Philadelphia Sunday Press*."

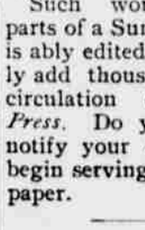
This magazine is equal to any ten cent magazine and is given absolutely free with *The Sunday Press*, a Sunday newspaper which costs only five cents per copy. *The Sunday Press* also has two other beautiful color magazines, consisting of a Women's Magazine, which is unexcelled, and a Comic Magazine, equal to the best.

Such wonderful and valuable parts of a Sunday newspaper which is ably edited throughout, constantly add thousands of copies to the circulation of *The Philadelphia Press*. Do you read it? If not, notify your newsdealer at once to begin serving you with this newspaper. 4t

Automobilists Organize.

The Central Pennsylvania Automobile Association was organized at the Board of Trade rooms, Milton, last week. There were about fifty persons present, representing the counties of Lycoming, Columbia, Montour, Union, Snyder and Northumberland. The following officers were elected to serve one year: president, Hon. F. A. Godcharles, Milton: vice presidents, Charles D. Wolfe, Williamsport; J. R. Searles, Berwick; W. W. Welliver, Danville: Chas. M. Clement, Sunbury; secretary, F. R. Slifer, Milton; treasurer, Clyde B. Kauffman, of Williamsport. W. P. Beeber, Esq of Williamsport, was appointed a committee to prepare constitution and by-laws.

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY



Pleasant to Take, Powerful to Cure, And Welcome In Every Home.

KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is adapted to all ages and both sexes, affording permanent relief in all cases caused by **impurity of the blood**, such as **Kidney, Bladder** and **Liver Complaints**; cures **Constipation** and **Weaknesses** peculiar to women.

It proves successful in cases where all other medicines have totally failed. No sufferer should despair as long as this remedy is untried. It has an unbroken record of success for over 30 years, and has won hosts of warm friends.

Are you suffering from any disease traceable to the causes mentioned? If so, **Dr. Kennedy** has staked his personal and professional reputation on the statement that **Favorite Remedy** will do you good.

Send for **a free trial bottle** and booklet containing valuable medical advice on the treatment of various diseases. Write also for an **"Easy-Test"** for finding out if you have kidney disease. Address **Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y.**

REMEMBER, the full name is Dr. David Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY, made at **Rondout, N. Y.**, and the price is **$1.00** (six bottles $5.00) at all druggists in the United States, Canada and foreign countries.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE TOWN LOTS.

The undersigned Trustee, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, to make sale of real estate after an action in partition, will expose to public sale, upon the premises, at the corner of Wood and East Fifth streets in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, on

Friday, September 1st, 1905,

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following tracts of land in the Town of Bloomsburg, being

55 Town Lots in Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 1—Beginning at a point on the southern line of East Third street, in the Town of Bloomsburg, 40 feet west of the western line of Penn street; thence south 65 degrees 56 minutes west, 120 feet; thence in a line parallel with the western line of Penn street south 24 degrees east, about 183.05 feet to the northern line of an Alley; thence by the northern line of said alley to a point 40 feet west of the western line of Penn street; thence north 24 degrees west, 183.05 feet to the place of beginning: Being lots numbered 2, 3, and 4 in the plot or plan of Neal's addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 2—Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of Third and Wood streets in the Town of Bloomsburg, thence by the southern line of East Third street south 65 degrees and 56 minutes west to a point 40 feet from the eastern line of Penn street; thence by line parallel with said eastern line of Penn street, southwardly to the northern line of an alley; thence by said northern line of said alley, 364.5 feet to the western line of Wood street; thence by said western line, northwardly 183.55 to the place of beginning: Being lots numbered 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in the plot or plan of Neal's addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 3—Beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of East Third and Wood streets, in the Town of Bloomsburg, thence by the southern line of the said East Third street, north 65 degrees 56 minutes east, 344.8 feet, to line of land of the Bloomsburg Land Improvement Company; thence by line of land of said Company south 38 degrees and 33 miuutes east to the northern line of an alley; thence by said northern line of said alley 392 feet to the eastern line of Wood street; thence by said eastern line of Wood street northwardly. 183.60 feet to the place of beginning: Being lots numbered 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 4—Beginning at a point in the northern line of East Fourth street, in said Town, at its intersection with the eastern line of Chestnut alley, thence north 66 degrees east, 48.6 feet; thence by line parallel with the western line of Penn street, north 24 degrees west, 184 feet to the southern line of an alley; thence by said southern line of said alley south 47 degrees 49 minutes east, 201.2 feet to the place of beginning: Being lots numbered 46 and 47 in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 5—Beginning at a point in the northern line of East Fourth street, in said Town, 121.5 feet from the western line of Wood street, thence by said northern line of East Fourth street, north 66 degrees east, a distance of 181 feet; thence north 24 degrees west, 184 feet to the southern line of an alley; thence by said southern line south 66 degrees west, 81 feet; thence south 24 degrees east, 184 feet, to the place of beginning: Being lots numbered 36 and 37 in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg, in Block marked "E".

No. 6—Beginning at the northeast corner of the intersection of East Fourth street and Wood streets, in said town, thence by the northern line of East Fourth street, north 66 degrees east, 280 feet; thence north 24 degrees west, 184 feet, to the southern line of a 16 foot alley; thence by the southern line of said alley south 66 degrees west to the eastern line of said Wood street; thence by said eastern line south 24 degrees east, 184 feet to the place of beginning: Being lots numbered 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 7—Beginning at a point in the southern line of East Fourth street, in said Town, at its intersection with the eastern line of Chestnut alley; thence by said southern line of East Fourth street north 66 degrees east 76 feet; thence south 24 degrees east, 113.5 feet to line of land of Mrs. Hassert; thence south 66 degrees one minute west to the eastern line of Chestnut alley; thence by said eastern line northwestwardly 125.7 feet to the place of beginning: Being lot number 48 in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 8—Beginning at a point in the southern line of East Fourth street in said Town, 157 feet east of the eastern line of Chestnut alley; thence north 66 degrees east, 40.5 feet; thence south 24 degrees east, 107.2 feet to line of land of Mrs. Hassert; thence south 63 degrees one minute west to the eastern line of lot No. 50 in Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg; thence by said eastern line of lot No. 50 northwardly, 109 32 feet to the place of beginning: Being lot numbered 51 in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 9—Beginning at a point in the southern line of East Fourth street, in said Town, 121.5 feet west of the western line of Wood street, thence north 66 degrees east, 121.5 feet to the western line of Wood street; thence by said western line south 24 degrees east 184 feet to the northern corner of an alley: thence by the northern line of said alley south 66 degrees west, 121.5 feet to the place of beginning: Being lots numbered 57, 58 and 59 in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsourg.

No. 10—Beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of East Fourth and Wood streets in said Town, thence by the southern line of East Fourth street north 66 degrees east 360 feet; thence south 24 degrees east, 184 feet to the northern line of an alley; thence by said northern line of said alley south 66 degrees west, 360 feet to the eastern line of lot No. 56; thence by said eastern line north 24 degrees west, 184 feet to the place of beginning: Being lots numbered 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67 and 68 in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 11— Beginning at a point in the northern line of East Fifth street, in said Town, at its intersection with the western line of Wood street, thence north 24 degrees west 184.4 feet to the southern line of an alley; thence by said southern line of said alley south 66 degrees west to line of land of———————————; thence south 190 degrees east to the northern line of East Fifth street; thence north 64 degrees 49 minutes east 62 feet; thence north 27 degrees and forty minutes west 18.4 feet; thence north 63 degrees and 54 minutes east, 61.8 feet; thence south 27 degrees and 40 minutes east 19.4 feet to the northern line of East Fifth street; thence by said northern line north 64 degrees and 49 minutes east, 62.1 feet to the place of beginning: Being lots numbered 71, 72, 73, 74 and 75 in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 12—Beginning at a point in the northern line of East Fifth street, in said Town, at its intersection with the eastern line of Wood street, thence north 64 degrees and 49 minutes east, 120 feet; thence north 24 degrees west 180.7 feet to the southern line of an alley; thence by said southern line south 66 degrees west , 120 feet to the eastern line of Wood street; thence by said eastern line of Wood street south 24 degrees east to the northern line of East Fifth street, the place of beginning; Being lots numbered 76, 77, and 78 in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

The above described lots are admirably situated for building purposes, and are located along East Third, East Fourth and East Fifth streets, south of the Normal School property in a section of the Town which is rapidly increasing in value. A draft of these lots can be seen at the office of Fred Ikeler Esq.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of one-fourth at the striking down of the property, and the balance of the one-fourth on the 1st day of October, 1905, and the remaining three-fourths in one, two or three years thereafter, as the purchaser may desire; said remaining three-fourths to be secured by bond and mortgage, with interest at five per cent., payable semi annually. Deed to be delivered on the 1st. day of October 1905.

FRANK IKELER, Trustee.

FRED IKELER and GEO. E. ELWELL, Attorneys.

The remains of Clinton Runyon of Millville, who died at Philadelphia Saturday morning, arrived here Saturday afternoon and were taken to Millville for burial. He was a well known and highly respected resident of that borough, and his death is deeply regretted.

The Edgewood Park base ball team is no longer a member of the High hat league. For some reason or other league ball has not proven very satisfactory in Shamokin and during the balance of the season the team will play independent ball.

MID-SUMMER

CLEARING - SALE

The Power of Price Stands Out Boldly to Every Eye.

Look where you may at the advertisements of any large department store in any large city and you'll not find prices so small as these and it's useless to tell you that style and quality are always dependable at this store.

White Cotton Toweling 3½c yard. Kinds you always pay 5c for here and more elsewhere.

Unbleached Muslin 4½c yard. Compare this with any you may find at 6c yard. Full 36 inches wide. Not over 10 yards to a buyer.

Embroideries 5c yard. Over 500 yards of new embroideries and insertions worth up to 12c yard. Now offered for first time at 5c yard.

Our Best Wrappers $1.00 each. Every garment new this season and all are our regular $1.50 wrappers. Dark colors mostly, not a large quantity.

Every Shirt Waist and every Shirt Waist Dress we offer in this sale is new this season, and every reduced price is an actual reduction from our own regular price.

R. E. Hartman,

SUCCESSOR TO I. W. HARTMAN & SON

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer

A high-class preparation for the hair. Keeps the hair soft and glossy and prevents splitting at the ends. Cures dandruff and always restores color to gray hair.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send $1.00 to R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Oldest Resident Dead.

Joseph Crawford, the oldest resident of Orangeville died at his home in that village Saturday morning of diseases incident to old age, he being at the time of his death aged 86 years, 10 months and 10 days. The survivors are a wife and four sons. The funeral took place from his late home Tuesday morning.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

Notice is hereby given that the following widows' appraisements will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Columbia county on Monday, September 4th A. D. 1905 by the clerk of said court and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed to same within four days they will be confirmed finally.

Estate of Adam Miller late of Mifflin township, deceased. Personalty $300.00.

Estate of John Howell late of Locust township, deceased. Personalty $125.00. Realty $125.00.

Estate of Virgil D. Robbins late of Greenwood township, deceased. Personalty $300.00.

Estate of Charles Fisher late of Montour township, deceased. Personalty $74.50.

Estate of Jonas Rantz late of Benton township, deceased. Personalty $30.00.

Estate of Joseph Snyder late of Hemlock township, deceased. Personalty $215.00.

Clerk's Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., Aug. 9, '05. C. M. TERWILLIGER, Clerk, O. C.

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on Tuesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m., by S. H. Harman, Charles Altmiller, R. C. Neal, Jr. et. al., under the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Harman Advertising Agency," the character and object of which is the transaction of the business of Advertising in all its branches, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

FRANK IKELER, Solicitor.

8-3 4t

You'll Not be Happy till your Feet are Easy.

When in need of Shoes come in and we will fit your feet with good comfortable shoes.

Shoes made of Good, Honest Material by Good Practical Shoemakers.

W. H. MOORE,

Corner Main and Iron Sts.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

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HENRY F. MILLER,
BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.

IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & CO., AND BOWLBY.

This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

WASH MACHINES

Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

J. SALTZER,

Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

NOW IS THE TIME

of year when you think of cleaning house, also of cleaning up the rubbish and foul matter which has accumulated about your premises, to guard against sickness, but do you ever give the second thought to the old built-in unsanitary Plumbing Fixtures which breed disease right in your own houses. If you think of installing

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I am ready to quote you good prices on *STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO'S Enamel Goods*, all fully guaranteed.

All Jobbing of Plumbing and Heating Promptly Attended to.

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